

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Wau

VOLUME No: 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1956

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1991

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



**Copyright:** Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

**Use:** This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

**Constraints:** This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

**Note on digitized version:** A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).









MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1953 - 56

WAU

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
1-53/54	S.H.Yeoman	Villages in vicinity of Otibanda and near Slate Crk.
2-53/54	A.T.Cottle	Kapau watershed, Upper Watut and part of the Kabu River
1-55/56	G.R.Grey	Biangai and Biarua Valleys
2-55/56	E.R.Johnson	Upper Watut
3-55/56	G.R.Grey	Kaiwa, Yamap, Musim, Hote
4-55/56	R.N.Desailly	Kapau River



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NAU - MOROBE Report No. 1 OF 53/54

Patrol Conducted by S. H. YEOMAN M/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled VILLAGES IN VICINITY OF OTIBANDA AND NEAR SLATE CREEK

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 1/5/1954 to 8/5/1954

Number of Days 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical .... /...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE INSPECTION

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....



popula

MIGR	In	M	F

30-9-192

18th June, 1954

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

Patrol Report WAU No. I/53-54.

The Report of Mr. S.H. Yeoman, Assistant District Officer, of his Patrol to villages in the Upper Watut area, is acknowledged.

Information was sought as requested from the Department of the Treasury, on the present position regarding funds invested after purchase of the timber lease from MANKI village natives. I was told that £4250 was invested in Commonwealth Bonds with a further £300 in a Savings Bank account. There is in addition £455 held in Trust Fund Suspense, and it was suggested that the paint and materials be purchased from this latter account, marking the purchase documents - Trust Fund Suspense - MANKI village. Interest accrued to 30th June, 1953, was £59.7.7.

The Patrol appears to have been well received by the native people and although the situation generally seemed very fair, Mr. Yeoman was able to resolve several potential points of conflict between natives which may have come to a more serious head if left to themselves for too long a period.

The same need is probably evident in other areas in the Wau sub-District so it is to be hoped that Mr. Yeoman or Mr. Chester will be able to get away from the undoubtedly busy round in Wau and Bulala more often in future, to undertake routine Patrols.

The example of ex-Sergeant WATSAU and the success of his coffee should be of considerable assistance in expanding the planting of this and other suitable marketable products in the area, together with the making of gradual progress with native living standards at the various villages themselves.

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts)  
District Commissioner

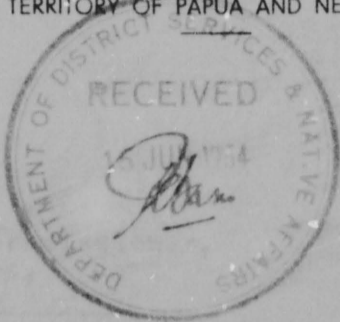
30/9/1954

pul



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HLRN, RD.



In Reply Please Quote No. 30. 2. 36

District of Morobe,  
Headquarters,  
L A E.

10th June, 1954.

The Director,  
Department of District Services and  
Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - WAU - NO.1 OF 1953/54.

Forwarded herewith are copies of a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Yeoman, Assistant District Officer, covering a routine inspection of the villages in the Upper Watut area. This is the first time since his posting to Wau that Mr. Yeoman has been able to visit the outlying villages in order to acquaint himself with the native situation there.

Since the war the Otibanda Patrol Post has not been manned except by one or two native police, and it is pleasing to know that the native situation is so good. Much of this is due to the good influence of ex-Sgt. WATSAU, who has no doubt done a great deal towards settling the Upper Watut people, and who is now apparently forming a small community of his own. His influence can be used to spread the planting of coffee and other crops, so that the people will be in a much better economic position.

When the timber rights for the C.N.G.T. timber lease were purchased from the MANKI natives, about £20,000 was invested in Commonwealth Bonds. It was presumed at the time that the interest on these Bonds would be paid annually to the natives, but to date none has been disbursed. Would you please ascertain the present position from the Treasurer and if funds are available, advise what amount, and I will then arrange to purchase paint and any necessary materials to keep the housing project in good repair.

Coffee seed will be obtained from Wau so as to enlarge the groves near Otibanda.

I will ask the District Education Officer to contact the New Tribes missionaries and ascertain from them just what their educational programme is to be. I consider that with such a large number of missionaries in such a small area that any education can safely be left in their hands.

The extract regarding Health will be forwarded to the District Medical Officer with a request that the Medical Assistant from Mumeng patrol this area as soon as convenient.

(H.L.R. Niell)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

*Note*  
*Amena*  
*25/6/54*



/SHY.

DS 30/1

Sub-District Office,  
W A U,  
Morobe District.

30th. May 1954

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
L A E.

Sub: Patrol Report No.1/53-54.  
Upper Watut Area.

Patrol by : S.H.Yeoman a/Asst. District Officer.  
To : Villages in vicinity of Otibanda and  
near Slate Creek.  
Nature of Patrol : Routine inspection.  
Route Traversed : Wau, Bulolo, Slate Ck., Otibanda, via  
villages to Agaganda, Andaroro and  
return to Wau.  
Date left Station : 1st. May 1954 } Duration: 7 days.  
Date Returned : 8th. May 1954 }  
Patrol Accompanied by : Four Constables of RP&NGC, One Interpreter  
and carriers daily.  
Last Patrol : May 1953 -- G. Smith P/O.  
Map : Sketch Map attached based on 'WAU 4 mile  
strategic. Scale 1" - 2 miles.

Introduction.

The patrol was undertaken to familiarise myself with this area and was of a routine nature. The journey was uneventful and met with great hospitality from the villagers visited. The Native position is good and the villages and roads a credit to the people.

Diary.

1st. May-Saturday. To Bulolo by motor vehicle heard cases in District Court and Court of Native Affairs.

2nd. May - Sunday. Departed Bulolo for Slate Creek, inspecting Administration Labour Camp on way. Lunched with Manager of Gold & Power Ltd. and proceeded to point just below Andaroro Village where camp was made. Carriers paid off.

Diary  
Continued.

3rd. May - Monday. A.M. To village of Andaroro which was inspected.  
P.M. To MANKI, also inspected and then returned to camp. Interviewed Village Officials from Kapau area who had gathered in my absence.

4th. May - Tuesday. Set out for Otibanda arriving 9.30 am. Inspected post which is in good condition and well tended by a Constable of RP & NGJ. Interviewed a number of Village Officials from surrounding Villages.  
In the afternoon visited Native Hospital and gave advice to Native Medical Orderly about treatments.

5th. May - Wednesday. To Tondumi (also known as Iakuwa No. 2). This consists of a small community which has grown up around ex Sgt. Watsau. He is married a local woman and is doing a remarkable job among the local villages.  
Inspected coffee plantation and gardens belonging to Watsau. Also visited gold mining activities of two Natives who are operating on the Iakuwa Ck. (Surprise Ck) -- advised them on pegging claim.

6th. May - Thursday. Departed Otibanda 7.30 am. For SIBANDA, visiting IAKUWA, KAULUGA and WANDINE en route. All villages and roads found to be in excellent condition. Camped SIBANDA.

7th. May - Friday. Left SIBANDA for camp below ANDARORO. Visited BAIKARA, AGAGANDA, FARARUA and ANDARORO. All villages well tences. Housing good and roads well cleared and defined. Some cases of infective conjunctivitis discovered in ANDARORO and the Tul-Tul was instructed to take them to hospital.  
Stayed ANDARORO camp overnight.

8th. May - Saturday. To Slave Creek and Watut. Inspected labour lines at Gold & Power Ltd and paid off finished time CHIMBUS.  
P.M. Proceeded to Bulolo and returned Wau by motor vehicle. Arriving Wau 7 pm..

.....

Native  
Situation.

The position, in the area visited, generally speaking, is good and the people seemed to welcome patrol -- showing great interest in all that was said to them with regard to village activities -- hygiene, gardening and agricultural extension.  
They also gave the patrol every assistance. Supplying food and carriers readily. Some fowls were presented to us, by Officials, and suitable gifts of beads and tobacco were given in return. At AGAGANDA the Luluai, ANINIAM, stated that some of the younger men, who had been away to work and since returned to the village, would not heed his orders with regard to housing and roads and were inclined to lock down on the Officials.



Native  
Situation  
contd.

The Villagers were lined and told that Village Officials were representatives of the Administration as well as the peoples' representatives and that in disobeying the Luluai they were disobeying the Administration and could be punished under the Native Administration Regulations.

Luluai ANINIAM also complained about interference in village activities, by Lutheran Teachers, who demanded immediate attention to their own needs, without regard to Administration requirements. ANINIAM seems to be at logger-heads with the local Lutheran Teachers over a ground dispute. This matter was straightened out -- see under 'Native Courts.'

I found the Manki people apathetic and it always strikes me that where villages are in close proximity to European communities and where Administration aid has been received this occurs frequently. They are inclined to sell their garden produce to the Europeans and spend proceeds on trade goods with resultant loss of vigour and ill health. The Officials and people of Manki were warned of this danger.

Native Courts.

Nothing was brought to the attention of the patrol that warranted being dealt with in the Court of Native Affairs. However, several disputes involving 'Bride Price' and minor land matters etc were settled to the satisfaction of parties concerned.

There were no signs of real hostility between the contending parties in the disputes heard, but, a genuine desire to have matters straightened out and once a decision was made everyone seemed glad that the dispute was settled. There were no signs of sulkiness or surliness on the loser's part. There was one exception to this. The Luluai of BAIKAPA - ANINIAM - complained that Lutheran Mission Teachers stationed at SIBANDA were making gardens everywhere consulting the owners of the land, in any way. ANINIAM was most upset, but said he did not mind the teachers having gardens but thought they should ask for the use of it before cutting the timber and burning off. He pointed out that there was so little timber for their housing needs. I agree with ANINIAM and I told the teachers they were to ask for the land in future, I have also spoken to Mr. Horrold of Lutheran Mission at Mumeng, who is in charge of that area and he has promised to speak to the teachers concerned.

ANINIAM also resented Teachers usurping powers of Officials and trying to 'boss' the people and making their own 'laws' regarding village behaviour etc. This matter was straightened out also. One of the teachers, concerned in these complaints, comes from KAUMANGA, and I believe he is the one that reported Sgt. AMMI over an alleged 'Cargo Cult'. This was reported by Mr. P/O BARBORD in Report No. 6/51.

Native Officials.

With the exception of MANKI and BIBANDA, all Officials are performing their duties satisfactorily. The Luluai of Baekara and Agagenda - AMINIAM - stands head and shoulders over the rest. He wields big influence in the area visited and is a loyal Administration man.

The Luluai of MANKI has no interest in his work and is constantly moving about, and the Luluai of BIBANDA is restless also. The latter's chief desire seems to be the moving of his village to an inaccessible place which has no water supply and very little timber. Both of these men were reprimanded and told they would have to mend their ways.

Kapau and Kopakini Officials visited me at ANDARORO camp. They reported everything quiet in their area.

Medical Tul-tuls struck me as being rather hopeless. They do not seem to have grasped their functions as yet and appear to think that they are a sort of second Village Tul-tul. I found them without drugs, bandages etc and they had made no effort to obtain supplies from Mumeng or Otibands. Neither had they reported the infective conjunctivitis in their villages. Some of the people were still suffering from the complaint after weeks of infection. Their excuse being that it was a common occurrence and usually cleared up itself.

All these men were 'dressed down' and told to take the patients to hospital immediately.

Villages.

The Villages, generally, were well kept and the housing adequate and well spaced.

Flowering shrubs and trees have been planted in the village areas, and it is pleasant to enter these places after walking over the surrounding kunai hills.

They are well sited and adjacent to swift, flowing streams which insures a good water supply.

Sanitation is good and sufficient for needs of villagers. Orders were given to repair and rebuild two or three latrines which were delapidated.

Housing.

The Administration built houses at Manki are still up to standard but noticed two or three with broken steps. The steps are built of softwood - probably pine - and are not protected from the weather. Damp rot has set in. I should say these houses need painting to keep them from eventual decay.

In other Villages, housing, constructed of local materials, is in good condition and well kept. They are roomy and suitable to local conditions, but I should say that there has been a break from the traditional type.

Some of the houses seen had wide overhanging eaves, instead of verandahs, and these offer good shade from the hot sun. All cooking is carried out under these eaves. The walls are constructed of plaited bamboo or with wide strips of bark and the roofs are of grass.

Rest Houses.

These are small but well constructed and sufficient for patrol needs. They are spaced at easy walking intervals and I can suggest no improvement.



Rest Houses Continued.

Slate Creek to Otibanda is two and three quarters hours walking and from here ANDARORO, via IAKUWA and BAKKARA, can be reached in nine hours. Allowing for visits to villages and spells. However, it is suggested that all officers make an overnight stop between - probably SIBANDA or BAKKARA, to familiarise people with patrol visits and to establish friendly relations.

Agriculture.

The village garden areas are extensive and food supplies were ample, at the time of this visit; although, at IAKUWA and ANDARORO food was not over plentiful, because new gardens were not bearing and produce of the old ones was becoming exhausted. Some time was spent in advising the people to stagger production, but an afraid this will have little effect.

At TONDUMI (IAKUWA No.2) ex Sgt. of Police, WATSAU, who is married to a local woman has built up a small community, consisting of relatives, and has planted three to four acres of coffee, which is doing remarkably well. He has also planted peanuts, English potatoes, corn, tomatoes, lettuce etc. He has fowls too and good type pigs. WATSAU is obtaining a good living by supplying eggs and vegetables to the Europeans residing at Slate Creek. Sweet potato and sugar cane are the staple foods in the area and is varied by bananas, paw-paw, melon and citrus fruits. Small plots of taro and yam were observed in some parts.

I was requested to obtain seeds (vegetable) and coconut seedlings for the local villages. I promised to do this and separate correspondence will be forwarded the District Commissioner regarding this request.

As coffee is doing so well at Otibanda, it is thought conditions may be ideal for this crop. Therefore it is suggested that seed be obtained and distributed to the Watut Natives - particularly Manki village as it may give them renewed interest. Whilst visiting these villages I suggested that they send one or two men to work on the plantations at Wau so that they would get some ideas that they would be able to impart to their fellows at a later date. This suggestion was well received.

Livestock. Fowls are well in evidence in all villages and the pigs are large and well fed. They look to have a Berkshire strain as they are quite distinct from the bush 'razor back'. Even the dogs show no sign of malnutrition or disease -- I did not see one that needed destroying.

Roads and Bridges.

The motor road from Bulolo to Slate Creek is passable but very rough. The first part from Bulolo to the tip of the dividing ridge is used by heavy vehicles and 'dozers' as Golden Pine Sawmillers are logging near the ridge. The heavy laden vehicles are really cutting up this road. However, from the ridge down to Slate Creek the road shows great improvement. It is being surfaced and drained by a gang of labour, employed by the Administration.

If the road now being constructed, to the Ridge, was connected to the Government road there would be a great improvement and give easy access to the Watut.

Roads and  
Bridges Contd.

The Village connecting roads are excellent considering the nature of the country. They are well graded - possibly the best grading I have seen in any area. Trees are planted at close intervals for most of the way across the kunai covered hills and although not throwing much shade at the present time, will be a boon when they reach maturity.

The most pleasing feature is that the tracks have the look of being tended all the time and not at spasmodic intervals - just prior to patrol visits. Most bridges across streams are of a temporary nature as the swift flowing streams are subject to heavy flooding and bridges of a permanent nature would be difficult to maintain. Those crossed were quite sufficient for the purpose and there was no fault to find.

Census.

No attempt was made to check census on this patrol.

Native Labour  
situation.

The villages are well populated with men and no complaints were received from Officials with regard to over recruiting of villages.

The Administration Labour camp on the Parolo Slate Cr. road was inspected and found to be clean and tidy with adequate latrines. There were no complaints from the labourers.

At Slate Creek I inspected the labour of Gold & Power Ltd as well as Sandy Creek Gold Sluicing Ltd. The labour is in good condition and quarters are sturdy and comply with requirements. A number of Chimbu natives were paid off and they were to be repatriated within the next few days. These natives expressed themselves as being satisfied with working conditions.

Education.

The Lutheran Mission is active in this district and there is practically a teacher in each village. Schooling is carried out in 'Yabim' and no 'pidgin' (as far as I could make out) is being taught. The teachers houses and school buildings are always situated in the heart of the village and are of such dimensions that they dwarf the village houses, and they must be a big drag on the local building materials and village labour.

The New Tribes Mission consisting of some ten to twelve Europeans have established themselves at Rising Sun - near Otibanda and adjacent to the old Surprise Creek airstrip.

For the moment they are not teaching but I believe they intend to commence after mastering the local dialect. They are carrying out quite a deal of medical work and most of the female personnel are trained nursing sisters.

Keen desire, by children and adults, for teaching in English was expressed by many village Officials. There would be no difficulty at all in establishing an Administration School in the Watut. This information has been passed on to the District Education Officer during a recent visit to Wau.



Carriers. These were readily forthcoming whenever Officials were asked for them. They were cheery about their work and often there were more offering than could be utilised.

An average of twenty six carriers was used daily and total man hours was four hundred and twenty nine.

Private Enterprise. Gold & Power Ltd. and Sandy Creek Gold Bluicing Ltd. are carrying out gold mining operations with the use of nozzles and elevators. They are employing several Europeans and a great number of natives.

A young man by the name of Gibson is prospecting in the Nauti area, where Zavatare was previously operating; but, from reports he is not meeting with much success.

Two Natives BIMATANG and SANGI, of Salamaua, are working on IAKUWA Ck. (Surprise Creek) and are obtaining small quantities of gold. The first amount brought in to the Warden's Office realised 34.5.9 and represented ten days work. The mint return showed .37 of a standard ounce. Subsequently they brought in a further amount which scaled an ounce.

The gold is mostly coarse and they must be losing a lot of the finer gold owing to the crude box they are using.

I showed them how to improve the box and promised to obtain quicksilver for them as they said they knew how to use it. Apparently these men have worked on gold in that area with Europeans.

Conclusion. Considering there has been no patrol to this area by District Service personnel for some time, the whole situation is most satisfactory and I should say, still progressive. It is intended to follow up this visit with another in the new future but it will range to the Kapau and Kopakina areas also.

Note:- Notes on 'Health' and 'Police' are attached on separate sheets.



(S.H. Yeoman)  
a/Asst. District Officer.

Patrol Report No. 1/53-54 - Upper Watut, Morobe District.  
1st. - 8th. May 1954.

HEALTH.

Generally good but some infective conjunctivitis noticed in a few of the villages. Medical Tul-tuls were instructed to take the sufferers to Otibanda Native Hospital. On return of the patrol to Wau, it was arranged for a supply of argerol to be sent to the N.N.C. in charge.

Boils were also prevalent and the Tul-tul of ANDARORO had two exceptionally bad ones in the groin. He had to be carried to hospital as he was unable to walk. The Medical Tul-tul of this village was severely reprimanded for his lack of attention to his work. The Otibanda Hospital was inspected and the drug supply with the exception of one or two items was found to be adequate.

Cases being treated were scabies, ulcers and one man had an infected ear. There were about ten patients in all.

The Medical Orderly in charge seems to know what he is about but does not move from the Post.

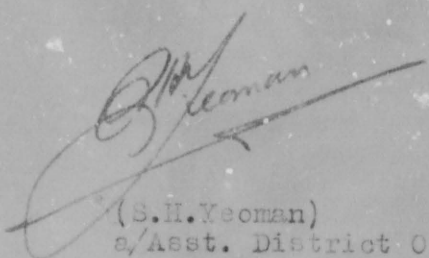
The buildings are badly in need of repair and it is suggested that the hospital be moved from its present site to a site closer to the Otibanda Post. At present it is three quarters of a mile away and is separated from the Post by two creeks which are subject to flooding so preventing access on occasions. If this move is agreed to, I will make necessary arrangements for new buildings to be erected.

I was impressed by the number of children in the villages visited. They were all clean skinned and free from sores. I lined as many as could be found on the spot and to the cleanest gave trade beads explaining what the gift was for and as sort of encouragement to keep that way.

There were no signs of malnutrition and foodstuffs were plentiful in most villages.

Hygiene. The villages were clean and free from litter. Latrines well established in all villages and of a good type. (Some villages have a latrine to each house. By the signs of the tracks leading to them, the people would appear to have the habit of using them regularly and I should say they are not there just to show patrolling Officers.

Good potable water is obtained from fast flowing streams and the places where water is drawn are well protected from marauding pigs..

  
(S.H. Yeoman)

a/Asst. District Officer.



at

RATIC

Patrol Report No. 1/53-54. Upper Watut Area, Morobe District.  
1st.- 8th. May 1954

Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary.

The patrol was accompanied by the following members of the above force.

Constable	KINASUON	Reg. No. 6971
"	ALITE	" 6949
"	GORUWA	" 7637
"	SOVETI	" 7068

They all performed their duties in a cheery and satisfactory manner. They were at all times neat and eager to do the duties allotted to them.

All have been on Watut patrols previously and are familiar with the area traversed.

Const. MOIBIKORO stationed at Otibanda Post is doing a good job, and has been responsible for carrying on the good work initiated by previous police particularly Sgt. ANKI.

He is well respected by Village Officials and would appear to be welcome wherever he goes.

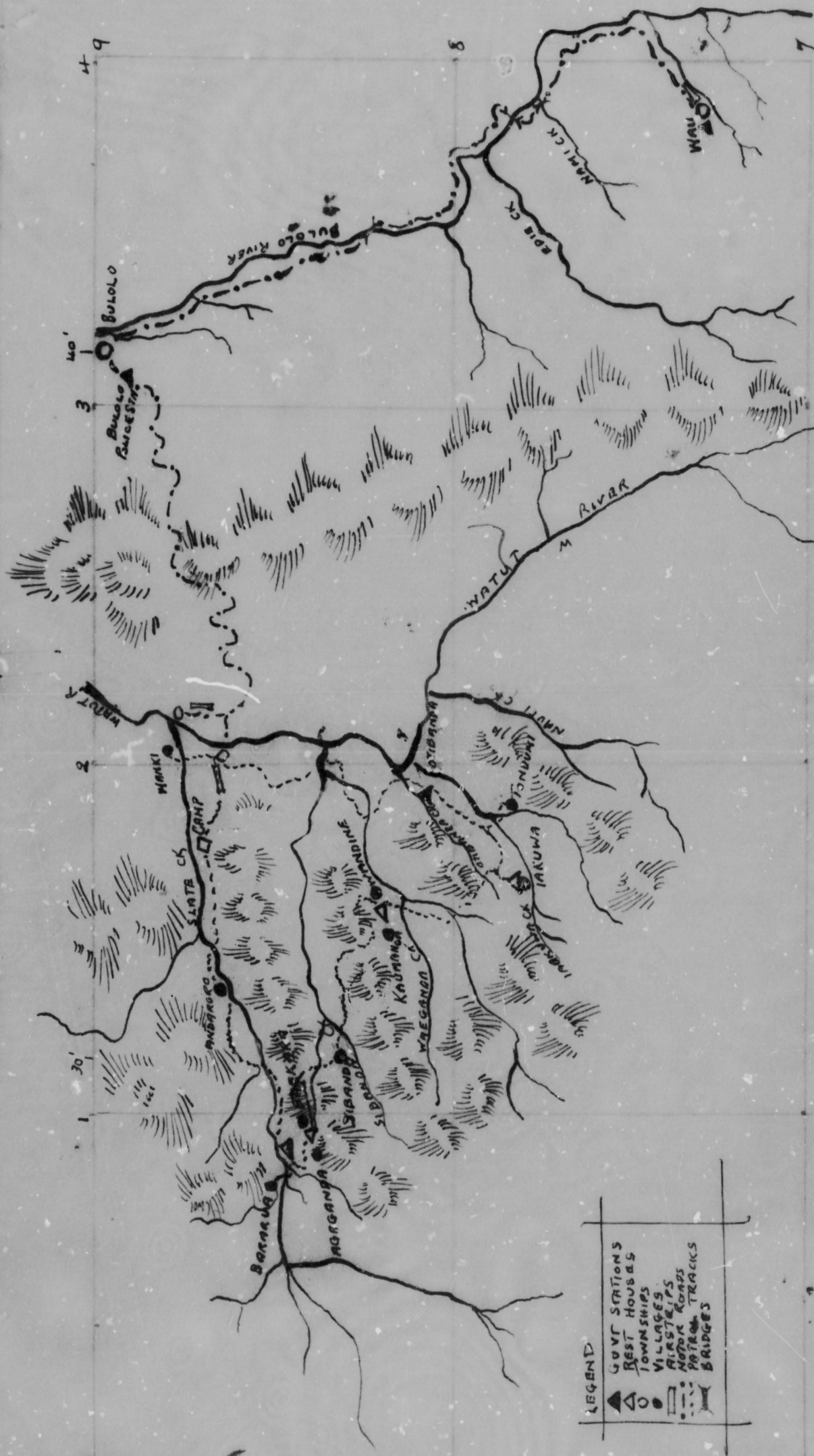
(S.H. Yeoman)  
A/Asst. District Officer.

lat

MIGRA

In

F



PATROL - UPPER WATUT.  
 (No. 1153-54, S.H. YEOMAN a/r.d.o, WAU)  
 1-8th MAY 1954

LEGEND  
 ▲ GOVT STATIONS  
 ○ REST HOUSES  
 □ TOWNSHIPS  
 ● VILLAGES  
 ▭ AIRSTRIPS  
 - - - MOTOR ROADS  
 - - - PATROL TRACKS  
 ⚖ BRIDGES

REF. WAU 4 MINE STRAT.  
 SCALE — 1" = 2 MILES



30. 2. 58

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. WAU No. 2 OF 1954/54

Patrol Conducted by Mr. A.T. Cottle, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled KAPAU WATERSHED, UPPER WATUT AND PART OF THE KABU RIVER.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 13 Police 35 Carriers and 3 Interpreters

Duration—From 13/2/55 to 25/2/55

Number of Days 120

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../...../1953...

Medical ...../...../1952...

Map Reference Wau Strat Series 4 miles to 1"

Objects of Patrol (1) To revise census and conduct initial censuses where necessary (2) To discover a site for an airstrip.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY:

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

*Personal file noted - 19/2/55 - E. C. G.*

# Village Popu

Year 1954/55

Amount Returned to Store

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	M
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 15					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			
KOMAGOWATA	10.11.54	3	10			2			1									4	
ANGGAE	10.11.54	2	6												1			1	
IJIAKWATA	12.11.54	3	3						5						2	1		2	
ANGGEIWUNGGH	13.11.54	7	2												2	1		18	
PINGAMUGGA	13.11.54	1				1										1		12	
ANGABENA	15.11.54	3	3						1		1				2	2		1	
ASEKI	16.11.54																		
OIWA	20.11.54																		
TOTOKIAU	23.11.54																		
AIUWA	26.11.54																		
POIYU	27.11.54																		
PEISU	30.11.54																		
IWATIMNA	1.12.54																		
ARINGA	1.12.54																		
WINDOWI	2.12.54																		
KOKI	3.12.54																		
TITAUWOWI	5.12.54																		
KAMIAGAGA	6.12.54	4	5						2		3	1			2	4		2	
MEGAWIANGA	7.12.54	3	2	1				2	2	2								1	
KANAKAIMAGI	7.12.54	3	2	1					2		1				1	3		4	
HOGEMEIWA	8.12.54	4	7					1							1	1		19	
PAIWINI	9.12.54	5	4						1		1				2	3		2	
DUMAUIA	9.12.54	8	8					1	5	5					2	3		2	
PASSALA	10.12.54	9	8					1	3		1					1		2	
KOPAKINI	12.12.54	5	2										2		1			12	
AUMBANANG	12.12.54	1	3						1		1				3			3	
TOTAL		61	66	2				2	6	17	3	8	3		17	17		166	



Popu

Village Popul

Year 1954/55

M	Females in Child Birth	VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIG		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
4		MAHYKI	15.1.55	4	6	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	1	3	.
1		NAUTI	18.1.55	2	5	1	1	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	3	4	1	2	.
2		TOTOMIA	20.1.55	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	5
18		YOKUA	20.1.55	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	4	.	1	.	.
13		WAIGANDA	20.1.55	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	8	7	.
1		KAUWAMUNGA	21.1.55	5	6	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	2	.
		WANDIYI	21.1.55	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	3	4	.
		JAPANDA	22.1.55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		YAUWIPU	23.1.55	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	2	7	.
		PALAROWA	24.1.55	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	4	3	1	7	8	.
		AWATA	25.1.55	5	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	3	.	3	9	.
		IKIAUA	25.1.55	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	7	9	.	.
		KIETO	26.1.55	5	11	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	8	6	.	.
		MENYI	26.1.55	9	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	7	.	.
		IMAKINATA	26.1.55	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	2	1	.
		GUMI	27.1.55	2	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.
		IWINGUAWA	28.1.55	2	4	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	3	2	9	8	.
2																				
1		<u>TOTAL</u>		51	62	4	4	.	1	11	10	2	1	5	6	29	29	4	62	90
4																				
19																				
2		KALASU	29.3.55																	
2		MUNGO	31.3.55																	
2		KOTTEIO	2.4.55																	
10		YEGGIE	4.4.55																	
3		<u>TOTAL</u>																		
16		<u>GRAND SUMMARY</u>																		
		KAPAU RIVER		61	66	2	.	.	2	6	17	3	8	3	.	17	17	.	169	150
		UPPER WATUT		51	62	4	4	.	1	11	10	2	1	5	6	29	29	4	62	90
		KABU RIVER																		
		<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>		112	128	6	4	.	3	17	27	5	9	8	6	46	46	4	231	240

popul

30.2.38

20/9/834



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. WAV No 2 of 1954/55  
 Patrol Conducted by MR A. T. COTTLE, PATROL OFFICER  
 Area Patrolled KAPAU WATERSHED, UPPER WATUT PART OF THE KAPAU RIVER.  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 13 POLICE, 35 CARRIERS 3 INTERPRETERS  
 Duration—From 13/1/1955 to 25/2/1955  
6 3 55 7 4 55  
 Number of Days 120

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No  
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 53  
 Medical 52

Map Reference WAV STRAT SERIES 1" = 4 MILES.  
 Objects of Patrol (1) TO REVISE CENSUS AND CONDUCT INITIAL CENSUSES WHERE NECESSARY (2) TO DISCOVER A SITE FOR AN AIRSTRIP

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
 AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19 ..... District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ..... £.....  
 Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ..... £.....  
 Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ..... £.....

In Child Birth	MIG	
	M	F
3	2	
2	5	
1	2	
1		
8	7	
	2	
3	4	
-	-	
2	7	
3	7	
3	9	
7	9	
8	6	
3	7	
2	10	
	6	
9	8	
4	62	9
		2
		4
		19
		72
		81
		88
		106
		122
		155
		169
		184
		231





# Village Popul

Year 1954/55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIG In	
		M	F	0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			M	F
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
MANKI	15.1.55	4	6	1	1			2				1	1	2	3	1	3	2
NAUTI	18.1.55	2	5	1	1		1	2	3					3	4	1	2	2
TOTOMIA	20.1.55	2	3		1									2	1		1	5
YOKUA	20.1.55	1						1				1		1	4		1	
WAIGANDA	20.1.55		1											1	4		8	7
KAUWAMUNGA	21.1.55	5	6					2	1				1		1	1		2
WANINI	21.1.55		3					1	1					1	2		3	4
JAPANDA	22.1.55																	
YAUWIPU	23.1.55	4	2							1				3			2	7
ACAGANDA	23.1.55	6	7	2				1					1	4	3	1	7	8
PALAROWA	24.1.55	1	1											2	2		3	7
AWATA	25.1.55	5	4					1	1			1		3			3	9
IKIRUA	25.1.55	3	3							1	1				1		7	9
KIETO	26.1.55	5	11					1				1	1	1			8	6
MENYI	26.1.55	7	6					1						1			5	7
IMAKINATA	26.1.55		2									1		2	1		2	1
GUMI	27.1.55	2	3					1							1			6
IDINGUAWA	28.1.55	2	4		1			1	1			1	2	3	2		9	8
<u>TOTAL</u>		51	62	4	4		1	11	10	2	1	5	6	29	29	4	62	96
KALASU	29.3.55																	
MUNGO	31.3.55																	
KOTYEIO	24.55																	
YEGGIE	4.4.55																	
<u>TOTAL</u>																		
<u>GRAND SUMMARY</u>																		
JAPAU RIVERS	51.55	2				2	6	17	3	8	3		17	17			169	10
UPPER WATUT	51.62	4	4			1	11	10	2	1	5	6	29	29	4	62	9	
KASU RIVER																		
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	112.128	6	4			3	17	27	5	9	8	6	46	46	4	231	29	



oul

MIG	
in	
M	F
3	2
2	2
1	5
1	4
8	7
3	2
3	4
2	7
7	8
3	7
3	9
7	9
8	6
2	7
2	1
9	6
9	8
2	9
4	
1	
2	
2	
8	
0	
2	
2	
9	
9	
2	

30/9/34 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. DS.30/2/38.



District of Morobe,  
Headquarters,  
L A E.

8th August, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - WAU NO. 2 of 1954/55.

Your N.A.30-9-234 of the 30th July refers.  
With regard to the queries as raised by you in the above quoted memorandum, I make the following comments:-

1. I intend to make a check of Mr. Cottle's probationary appointments of Village Officials before recommending them.
2. Patrol Officer Gray will visit the area in November, and investigate details, rather than accept Cottle's generalizations.
3. I arranged the original purchase of the MANKI land. I am fully aware of the attitude of these people, and I had already planned an early visit, and I will acquaint you of my impressions after that inspection.

*hater  
10/11  
P.A.*

*PA  
11/8*

*H.P. Seale*

(H.P. Seale)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

oul

MIG	
in	
M	F
3	2
2	2
	5

This space to be left blank

*Should  
1420*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# RADIOGRAM

Govt. Print.—6709/3.55.

Prefix No.

Office of Origin

Words

Time

96 URGENT LAE 13/12 5TH 1-50PM

NATAFF MORESBY

LAE 102 COPY COTTLES REPORT NOT REQUIRED OUR COPY LOCATED

DISCOM

2-3PMM

19  
22  
29  
38  
06  
12  
215  
91  
13

ls



ul

MICR

16
M
F
2
2

xxx N.A. 30-9-234

30th July, 1955.

District Officer,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

Patrol Report - Wau No 2 of 1954/55.

Receipt of the above Report is acknowledged.

The area covered by Mr. Cottle obviously warrants more attention, particularly in the KABAU River Valley area where, he states, 1,500 people are as yet untouched. I realise that, until a Post at Slate Creek or thereabouts, is manned, you have little chance of bringing much influence to bear on these people. However, every endeavour should be made to send patrols to the closer regions with a view to providing closer supervision of, and support to, the established Luluais. Their influence then, on people adjacent to their groups, will be of more benefit to the Administration. This need becomes more important in view of the fact that various missionaries are working in the area, and the unsatisfactory operation of native evangelists.

You make no comment on Mr. Cottle's recommendations regarding the appointments of Luluais (pages 5, 13 and 19). There is, of course, no purpose in recommending their appointment unless you are satisfied that they are ready to accept the responsibilities of the positions and will be of some real value in the area. Perhaps the nominees require a further check before recommendations are forwarded.

I would like further information on rice growing in the ANDANORA village area. If this project is likely to succeed some action should be taken to provide them with a huller.

Please advise me further as to the feelings of the MANKI people regarding the impression that their money has been stolen. If some action is necessary to convince them otherwise, there is merit in the suggestion put forward by Mr. Cottle. As the Patrol Report was so late in arriving here I would like your comments as soon as possible.

*J. K. McCarthy*  
(J. K. McCarthy)  
A/Director.

*P/A*  
*Bm*  
*1/8*

19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/10/55 ✓

HLW.LH.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. DS.30/2/38.



District of Morobe,  
Headquarters,  
L A E.

14th June, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1954/55 (WAU.)  
MR. A.T. COTTLE - PATROL OFFICER.

Forwarded herewith is a Patrol Report, covering a Patrol covered by Mr. A.T. Cottle to the KAPAU and KABU and UPPER WATUT River areas.

Maps now attached //

Although the patrol was completed on the 7th April, 1955, the report was not received in Lae until the 25th May, 1955, and has been further held up, pending the receipt of a map, covering the Patrol area. A map has now been received, but has been handed back to Mr. Cottle to be redrawn.

It is obvious that Mr. Cottle and the other members of his patrol had covered a great deal of very rugged country, and the fact that he was able to carry out an initial census during his patrol indicates that the natives are ready to accept further direction from the Administration.

Records of this Headquarters show that a total sum of £4,750 has been invested by the Administration in Commonwealth Bonds or Commonwealth Savings Bank Trust Account, but nothing is known as to whether it is intended that any portion of this sum should be distributed to the natives of MANKI village.

I would like a further opinion as to whether the natives are in fact under the impression that their money has been stolen from them, before making a recommendation that part of the moneys held in trust should be distributed. It is hoped that a Patrol Officer may be stationed permanently at Slate Creek, within the next four months, and the opportunity will be taken to make further enquiries into this matter.

When this Post is established at Slate Creek, easier coverage should be given to the area covered by this report.

Mr. Cottle has been informed that much of the value of his report has been lost because of the delay in preparing, and submitting it, and he will be instructed that the preparation of a Patrol Report will be his immediate duty after the completion of any future patrols. Although Mr. Cottle was posted straight to Morobe Patrol Post after completing this patrol, it is not seen that his early duties there justify the delay in preparing his report.

(H. L. Williams)  
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

4  
19  
2  
2  
8  
6  
2  
7/5



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT WAU No. 2 OF 1954/55.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE KAPA U WATERSHED, UPPER WATUT,  
AND PART OF THE KABU RIVER.

Patrol Conducted by:- Mr. A.T. Cottle, Patrol Officer.

Duration of Patrol:- From 2nd November, 1954 to 14th December, 1954;  
" 13th January, 1955 " 25th February, 1955;  
" 6th March, 1955 " 7th April, 1955.

Total Number of Days.....120

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:-

Reg.No.	4181	Sergeant	BINGKUNG
"	6695	L/Corpl.	MEANG
"	6108	Constable	BISO
"	6140	"	MOMBIGURU
"	6603	"	RAGU-UM (to 14/12/54 & from 6/3/55)
"	6788	"	AKUASANG
"	7068	"	SOPAI
"	7635	"	DUBERAI
"	7670	"	NUMAMBU
"	6606	"	MUNGUMBI (from 13/1/55)
"	6699	"	HIKI " "
"	6930	"	YAMBON " "
"	7445	"	SIELONG " "
"		N.M.O.	WAKA (to 14/12/54)
"		"	SAKRIT (from 13/1/55)

3 Interpreters and 35 carriers from UPPER WATUT.

Appendices:-

- 'A' - Report on Health and Hygiene.
- 'B' - Map of Patrol Routes.

.....  
(A.T. COTTLE)  
Patrol Officer.

DIARY.

- Tuesday, 2/11/54. 0935 Departed WAU by Land Rover for BULOLO. 0955 Arrived BULOLO. Ferried my cargo to SLATE CREEK in three trips of the Land Rover, going on the third trip myself. 1530 Arrived SLATE CREEK. Remained overnight.
- Wednesday, 3/11/54. 0715 Departed Slate Creek 0800 Arrived MANKI. Inspected houses for any rotten timbers and took measurements of the amount of timber required for repairs. Returned to Slate Creek and found only 29 carriers. Loaded these carriers and 1010 Departed Slate Creek 1340 Arrived OTIBANDA. The Carriers returned for another load while I set up the AIR<sup>4</sup>. Called WAU at 1500 but could not raise them. Carriers returned at 1930. Still some cargo at Slate Creek.
- Thursday, 4/11/54. Sent carriers back to Slate Creek for final load while I went to visit the New Tribes Mission nearby. Also had been instructed by the Assistant District Officer, Wau to contact three miners working on the Watut River but there was none there. One of them had left for Bulolo but the other two had disappeared the day before. Returned to Otibanda 2300 and was told that the two miners in question had appeared asking for me.
- Friday, 5/11/54. At OTIBANDA. Waiting for carriers. Sent out police to round up local villagers. On their arrival at Otibanda they were put to work on clearing up around the station and renovating the Aid Post. Tried again to raise Wau at 1500 on the AIR<sup>4</sup> but still unsuccessful.
- Saturday, 6/11/54. Lined carriers. 105 all told. Weeded out about 7 leaving 98. Departed Otibanda 0730, arriving JAPANDA village 1015, after passing through KAKAMURGA and MANDINI villages. Rested here during the heat of the day and departed again at 1400. Arrived PALARUWA at 1610 and as it looked like rain, made camp and waited for the carriers to catch up. They arrived at 1645. Luluai of this village was not present.
- Sunday, 7/11/54. At Palaruwa. Observed.
- Monday, 8/11/54. Departed Palaruwa 0625 and followed the Slate Creek up to A WAIN and IKINDA villages and then to MANKI arriving there at 0940. Bought some cooked food for the carriers. At 1100 commenced to ascend the Mappan divide reaching the summit at 1200. Took a rest at 1200. Altimeter reading was 7000 feet asl. Descended to the headwaters of the Mggais Creek and followed this downstream to Mggais village then climbed the ridge on the top of which stand the Kopakini rest house. Arrived at 1500. Carriers arrived at 1700.
- Tuesday, 8/11/54. At KOPAKINI. Took the names of the carriers so that they can be paid from WAU and sent them all back except 25 who have been kept as the nucleus of a line. Bought a large amount of native foods for the line. Warned all local villages to appear for census tomorrow. Inspected the village of KOMOGAWATA. The Luluai of KOPAKINI visited the camp.



WEDNESDAY,  
10/11/54.

At KOPAKINI. Revised census for KOMAGOWATA and ANGGAIIE villages and commenced to revise the census for KOPAKINI village but as there were so many absentees in the bush on the first couple of pages I told the Luluai to round them up and line for census again on the morrow. Made another attempt to contact WAU with the ATR4 but was unable to tune it properly so abandoned the matter altogether. The Court of Native Affairs was held; charge - adultery; sentence - one months IHL. A Pa puan Mission teacher of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission came up with a complaint against a Lutheran mission teacher and was told it would be investigated more fully when the patrol reached the village where the trouble had commenced.

Thursday,  
11/11/54

At KOPAKINI. Commenced to revise the census for KOPAKINI village but again there were too many stragglers so ordered the Luluai to return again in the afternoon. Sent two police to inspect more fully ANGGAIIE village which I had had a cursory look at on the 8th. They returned with a woman and two children who had failed to appear for the census. Their names were entered in the book. The people of KOPAKINI did not return so told the Luluai that I would line them on my return. Remainder of afternoon spent sorting out patrol stores.

Friday,  
12/11/54.

Departed KOPAKINI Rest House 0755 and travelled down to the EMBAMC Creek and up to KOPAKINI village which I then inspected. Continuing on our way up the ridge we by-passed WAIKOPO hamlet in which there was no sign of life. The road then descended to the KAPAU River and climbed on the other side to IJIAKWATA. This village was lined and the census revised. It was in this village that the x S.D.A. mission teachers had marked a site to establish a mission on the supposed invitation of the Luluai. But the Luluai later on turned round and invited the Lutherans to establish a mission whereupon the Lutherans came and removed the marks of the S.D.A.'s. The matter was thoroughly investigated. The patrol then moved down to the ANGINA Creek where a halt was made while everybody had a swim. Continuing on, we ascended to the village of ANGGAIWUNGGGA and camped in the rest house after it had been repaired.

Saturday,  
13/11/54.

At ANGGAIWUNGGGA. Lined and revised the census for the villages of PINGAMUNGGGA and ANGGAIWUNGGGA and separate village books issued for each place. The large number of new names necessitated this. Only those natives who had previously had their names noted in the books for ANGGAIWUNGGGA voluntarily appeared for census. About 30 stragglers were rounded up from within the place. After the census the natives were put to cleaning up around the rest house. New latrines were built, two for the carriers and one for the police. The village of ANGGAIWUNGGGA was inspected and new latrines were built under supervision. A large amount of native foods were bought.

Sunday,  
14/11/54.

At ANGGAIWUNGGGA. Observed. During the evening the Tultul of KIETO who had been to Slate Creek with mail came with the information that the natives south of ARINGI had threatened to 'do over' the patrol if it entered their country.

6  
4  
19  
12  
11  
8  
26  
12  
215

Monday,  
15/11/54.

Departed ANGGBIWONGGA 0720 and proceeded along the ridge to the village of ANGABENA. Lined ANGABENA village and revised census. Inspected the village. Proceeded then to climb a vertical cliff face by means of ladders. This face rose from 5600' to 6000'. On the way up passed by a cliff burial place. Tried to have a closer look at it but the rock had broken away in one place making it inaccessible. After walking along the top of the ridge for an hour we descended to 3500' at ASEKI. This village was reached at 1300. Met Mr. T. Palmer and Mr. A. Cole, two New Tribes Missionaries who are sitting down and building a mission at ASEKI. Some food was bought for the carriers and camp was made under canvas.

Tuesday,  
16/11/54.

At ASEKI. Sent out police to round up the people for the initial census. The Luluai of OIWA came into the camp. A large amount of food was bought from the natives. Took the initial census of ASEKI village. One or two ran away when they heard that the census was being taken but they were caught before they could get very far. The village was fined a pig for the burning down of the house klap.

Wednesday,  
17/11/54.

At ASEKI. Set the carrier line on to clearing a possible airstrip site. Went and inspected some kunai patches seen in the distance as possible airstrip sites but none of them were really suitable. Began to rain heavily about 1430. Bought another pig in the afternoon.

Thursday,  
18/11/54.

Departed ASEKI 0830 and proceeded to OIWA. On the way met three natives from NANEIWI in the Menyanya Sub-district who were going to Slate Creek to visit friends. Arrived at the rest house at OIWA and found natives cleaning round it but no effort had been made to repair the houses. In fact they were decidedly not repairable. Decided to move on to OIWA village which was a quarter-hour walk from the rest house. No site available here for a camp so, leaving the cargo in the shelter of the village, went with the Sergeant and two police to inspect the hamlet of ANUMA. Found a good site for a camp and started to erect a rest house, police barracks and carriers quarters. Completed them all except for the floor of the rest house. Bought a small amount of food for the carriers.

Friday,  
19/11/54.

At ANUMA. Completed the rest house. Heavy rain set in during the late morning and stopped work for the rest of the day.

Saturday,  
20/11/54.

At ANUMA. Sent out police to round up stragglers. Made an initial census of OIWA village. Inspected the village of OIWA and the hamlet of ANUMA. Bought more food for the carriers.

Sunday,  
21/11/54.

At ANUMA. Went to try and apprehend the murderer who was sought by Patrol Officer Normoyle during September, 1953, but apparently he had gone over into the Langimar Valley upon the approach of the patrol. Found some natives who had not lined for census, brought them back to ANUMA, and recorded their names.



Monday,  
22/11/54.

Departed ANUMA 0745 and walked along the side of a hill until we reached the village or rather, hamlet, of TOTOKIAU on the river of the same name, at 0940. Set to work to erect the camp in the pouring rain, which had really set in. The camp was completed at 1630.

Tuesday,  
23/11/54.

At TOTOKIAU. Sent police out to round up the people from the scattered hamlets. Bought a large amount of 'karuka' nuts from the people but so far no 'kau-kau' had been offering. Later on, large amount of food were brought in. During a break in the rain, lined the villagers and conducted the initial census. Made a provisional appointment of the native IANDABANG as Lulua i.

Wednesday,  
24/11/54.

Departed TOTOKIAU 0710 and dropped down the ridge to the TOTOKIAU Creek. The road, a bad one, then climbed up the ridge through an old garden and followed the ridge along by a bush pad. When the beginning of the AIUWA ground was reached, the bush had been cut well back off the track and log bridges had been laid across small streams. About 500 yards from AIUWA village the road had been cut and surfaced. A rest house had been built by the natives in preparation to receive the patrol but they did not have the time to build the police or carriers quarters so work was commenced on these before the rain set in at 1300. A quantity of food was bought for the carriers.

Thursday,  
25/11/54.

At AIUWA. Sent police out to round up the stragglers but it appeared that everyone had turned up for the census. Began the initial census but heavy rain set in about 1100 and put a stop to work for the rest of the day. A large amount of food was offering but I had bought almost enough off the line so had to knock back most of it.

Friday,  
26/11/54.

At AIUWA. Finished the initial census which took 3½ hours. Talked to the villagers on the policy of the Administration.

Saturday,  
27/11/54.

Departed AIUWA at 0625 and descended the ridge to cross a creek. The road, which had lately been cut, was very muddy due to the heavy rain. Climbed up steeply through a garden and onto a ridge which was followed until we dropped down to cross the WANAMBINA Creek. Then up on to a ridge again which was followed right up to the village of POIYU, crossing the heads of several creeks on the way. The whole village had lined for census which was taken immediately. A rest house had been built as well as shelters for the police and carriers.

Sunday,  
28/11/54.

Departed POIYU 0625 and proceeded to PEISU along a reasonable road. A bit muddy in patches where it was newly cut and there were still some portions still uncut. After walking for an hour, arrived at village just as the villagers were putting the finishing touches to a rest house. Bought some food for the carriers. Remainder of day observed.

- Monday, 29/11/54. At PEISU. Sent police out in two squads to round up any stragglers. The first squad had no success as the people had run away. But on the way back they ran into 8 natives from the next valley south, who were peering at the camp from the opposite ridge. They said that they only wanted to look at the white man as they had never seen one before. So they were brought into camp where they had a good look at him. They were then let go back with the news that we would go into their area within two months. The second squad had better luck rounding up 28 people. But, because of teeming rain, no census could be held. Only a small amount of food was offering.
- Tuesday, 30/11/54. Lined PEISU and conducted the initial census. Had a talk to the whole village. Departed PEISU 1010 and walked down to the WANAMEIWA Creek along a patchy road. Good in parts and bad elsewhere. Had a swim in the WANAMEIWA Creek which was reached after 45 minutes walk from PEISU. Another 60 minutes walk brought me to ARINGI which the carriers had already reached. A reasonable rest house had been built also quarters for the police and carriers. Bought a large amount of food and one pig.
- Wednesday, 1/12/54. At ARINGI. Lined the villages of IWATIMNA and ARINGI and made an initial census. Arrested the Luluai of ARINGI for the murder of an IWATIMNA native. Inspected the village of ARINGI. Bought more food and another pig.
- Thursday, 2/12/54. Departed ARINGI 0615 and followed the hillside around to the village of IWATIMNA which was then inspected. Continued on down to the TOTOKIAU Creek and crossed by means of a bridge. At this point the TOTOKIAU Creek is too deep and fast to ford. Ascended a ridge to the village of WINDOWI. The carriers were sent ahead to make camp in KOKI village while I remained behind and made the initial census of WINDOWI village. Inspected the village which consisted of four houses. Departed WINDOWI 1200 and followed the WINDOWI Creek to its head then over the ridge to ford the AIMA Creek in two separate places and so to KOKI village, arriving at 1430. Between the two fords on the AIMA Creek, the water goes underground and runs through a mountain. One of the Watut carriers, while cutting down a tree, slipped and gashed his knee open with the axe. Arrangements were made to send him into Bulolo immediately.
- Friday, 3/12/54. At KOKI. Despatched wounded carrier to Bulolo on a stretcher. Sent police out to round up stragglers. A large number found. Rain commenced at 1215 and ceased at 1515. The village was lined and the initial census taken. Not a complete roll-up as a lot ran away from the searching police.
- Saturday, 4/12/54. Departed KOKI 0600 and climbed gradually up the ridge to the west. Came to the AIMA Creek and followed along its bed for an hour. Like wiking on pavement. We then moved up to 6000 feet and reached the top of the ridge where the road joined the ASEKI road above the ANGABENA Bluff. Climbing down the ladders, we passed by ANGABENA and branched off the track before reaching ANGGEI/WUNGGGA. Here the road had not been cut for about 3 years and on the ANGGEI/WUNGGGA side it was mostly dense bush and bamboo thickets. Orig-



inally, most of the road had been graded but the Luluai of ANGEIUNGGA had made no effort to keep it clear and also had refused to let the PINGAMUNGGA people cut it. On the PINGAMUNGGA side of the creek, there was a good road up to the village. Inspector [redacted] village of PINGAMUNGGA, condemned two houses and gave orders for their destruction. From here on the wrong road was taken as the track followed led along a series of razorback ridges. TITAUWOWA was reached at 1300 but rain commenced and the patrol proceeded to KAMIAGAGA rest house, down an almost vertical drop most of the way and across the KAPAU River which was in flood. Camp was set up at 1530 and the patrol was greeted by Papuan and New Guinea S.D.A. mission teachers who sang the National Anthem.

Sunday,  
5/12/54.

At KAMIAGAGA. Lined and initially censused TITAUWOWA village. Issued village book. The village had been inspected on the Saturday. It was a new site on which they had only just commenced building. The S.D.A. Mission teachers approached me with woeful tales of the Lutheran mission teachers' malpractices. They were told that I would not hear any mission squabbles. Remainder of day observed. Bought a large amount of native foods.

Monday,  
6/12/54.

At KAMIAGAGA. Court for Native Affairs. Lined and revised census for KAMIAGAGA and inspected their village. Heavy rain at 1215.

Tuesday,  
7/12/54.

At KAMIAGAGA. Lined and revised census for the villages of KAKAIMAGI and MEGAWIANGA. During the latter part of the morning inspected the village of MEGAWIANGA. Place was quite clean and tidy. Two houses condemned.

Wednesday,  
8/12/54.

Departed KAMIAGAGA 0515 and walked up along a ridge to KAKAIMAGI. Inspected this village then followed the ridge along to the village of HOGENEIWA arriving at 0800. Lined the village of HOGENEIWA and revised the census. Inspected the village. Court of Native Affairs. Camped.

Thursday,  
9/12/54.

Departed HOGENEIWA 0615 and descended to the ANDEIYA Creek and then up to PAIWINI. Lined and censused PAIWINI and inspected the village. Proceeded then to the village of DUMANIA which was then lined and the census revised. Village inspected and found to be clean and sanitary. Some native food was purchased and two pigs were bought from the Luluai of PASSA'A. Camped.

Friday,  
10/12/54.

At DUMANIA. Lined PASSA'A village and revised the census. Walked to PASSA'A and inspected the village. One hours' walk. Got thoroughly soaked coming back.

Saturday,  
11/12/54.

Departed DUMANIA 0615 and proceeded back through PAIWINI and HOGENEIWA to KOPAKINI rest house. Stopped at the ANGEIYA Creek while everybody had a swim. Arrived at KOPAKINI at 1230. Adjudicated in a land dispute. Camped.

Sunday,  
12/12/54.

At KOPAKINI. Lined KOPAKINI and AIBANANG villages and revised the census for both. Issued separate village books. Court of Native Affairs.

Monday,  
13/12/54.

0510	Departed KOPAKINI	0710	Arrived One Tree Lookout.
0810	Arrived MENYI.	0840	" KILIKA
0900	" AWATA	1000	" PALANUKA
1130	" ANDANGRA	1330	" Slate Creek.

Camped.

14  
19  
22  
24  
28  
31  
36  
42  
45

Tuesday, 14/12/54. Departed Slate Creek 0645 arriving Bulolo 0815. Proceeded by jeep to Wau, arriving 1100.

Cargo and police arrived Wau, Wednesday, 15/12/54.

.....

Thursday, 13/1/55. Departed Wau 1030 with remainder of police and cargo, having sent most of the cargo and police to Bulolo by truck yesterday. Arrived Bulolo 1200. Lunched with Police Officer. Departed Bulolo with 80 carriers at 1400 and arrived Slate Creek 1800. Stayed with Mr. F. Brown.

Friday, 14/1/55. At Slate Creek. Sent the 80 carriers back to Bulolo for more cargo. Some of my cargo was brought over by Mr. Brown in his truck but there was still some left at Bulolo when the carriers arrived with the second load.

Saturday, 15/1/55. At Slate Creek. Sent 20 carriers back for the remainder of the cargo. Proceeded to MANKI village which was then lined and censused. Inspected the village. Returned to Slate Creek. Paid off 40 labourers who had finished time. Sorted out my cargo and stored what I did not need in an empty house.

Sunday, 16/1/55. Observed.

Monday, 17/1/55. Departed Slate Creek 0930 after waiting for carriers and not getting enough. Arrived OTIBANDA 1150 and sent carriers back for the remainder of the cargo. Attempted to contact Lae on ATR4 from 1500 to 1515 but unable to do so. Carriers arrived back 1730. Camped.

Tuesday, 18/1/55. Departed OTIBANDA 0815 and proceeded to NAUTI, arriving 1215. Lined NAUTI village and revised census. Inspected village. A lot of empty houses due to a large number of adult deaths. Camped.

Wednesday, 19/1/55. Departed NAUTI 0805 and walked to Rising Sun mission station. Had lunch with head on mission, Mr. C. Driver. Returned to OTIBANDA 1445. Tried again to contact Lae at 1500 but was again unsuccessful. Camped.

Thursday, 20/1/55. Departed OTIBANDA 0730 for TOTOMIA. Lined TOTOMIA and revised census. Inspected village. From TOTOMIA proceeded to YOKUA and WAIGUNDA. Lined and censused both of these villages. Inspected the villages which adjoin one another and found them neat and tidy. Returned to OTIBANDA.

Friday, 21/1/55. Departed OTIBANDA 0805 and arrived KAUWAMUNGA 0850. Lined and censused KAUWAMUNGA and WANDI villages. Inspected both places. Camped.

Saturday, 22/1/55. Departed KAUWAMUNGA 0700. Arrived JAPANDA 0815. Lined and censused JAPANDA village and issued new village book as previous book had been burnt in a fire which destroyed the Lualai's house. Inspected the village. Camped.

Sunday, 23/1/55. Departed JAPANDA 0645. Arrived AGAGANDA 0730. Lined YAUWIPU and AGAGANDA and revised census for both villages. Inspected villages. Camped.

Monday, 24/1/55. Departed AGAGANDA 0700. Arrived PALAROWA 0815. Lined and censused PALAROWA village. Inspected village site. Camped.

15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31



- Tuesday, 25/1/55. Departed PALAROWA 0700. Arrived AWATA 0805. Lined and censused AWATA and inspected village. Departed AWATA 1020. Arrived IKIAUA 1045. Lined and censused IKIAUA and inspected village. Camped.
- Wednesday, 26/1/55. Departed IKIAUA 0700. Arrived KIETO 0815. Lined and censused KIETO. Inspected village and hamlets. Departed KIETO 1015. Arrived MENYI 1130. Lined and censused MENYI and IMKINATA villages. Inspected both villages. Gave orders that IMKINATA houses were all to be rebuilt. Two were pulled down on the spot. Camped.
- Thursday, 27/1/55. Departed MENYI 0545. Arrived GUMI 1025. Lined, censused, and inspected villages. Settled some trouble regarding women. Camped.
- Friday, 28/1/55. Departed GUMI 0700. Arrived DIDINGUAWA (ANDARORA) 1125. Lined, censused and inspected village. Camped.
- Saturday, 29/1/55. Departed ANDARORA 0630. Arrived Slate Creek 0900. Carriers paid off. Camped.
- Sunday, 30/1/55. Observed.
- Monday, 31/1/55. Public Holiday. Observed. Sorted out all my cargo into 80-lb loads.
- Tuesday, 1/2/55. Waited for carriers. Sent off about 160 fully loaded at 0930 and self departed Slate Creek with remainder of cargo at 1030. Left these carriers at the first crossing of the Slate Creek below ANDARORA and caught up with the carriers in front at the second crossing of Slate Creek above ANDARORA. Arrived MENYI 1830. Last of cargo arrived 2000. Camped.
- Wednesday, 2/2/55. At MENYI. Gave carriers a rest day. Had a talk with all the Village Officials from the Upper Watut. Told them they were to hurry up and start planting their coffee.
- Thursday, 3/2/55. Departed MENYI 0700 and climbed up over One Tree Lookout. Arrived KOPAKINI 1030. All carriers were in by 1400. Paid off 208 carriers and selected 27 of them as a permanent carrier line. Camped.
- Friday, 4/2/55. At KOPAKINI. Started local villages on the cutting of a road down to DEREKADIKA.
- Saturday, 5/2/55. At KOPAKINI. Completed road to DEREKADIKA. Court of Native Affairs.
- Sunday, 6/2/55. Observed.
- Monday, 7/2/55. Departed KOPAKINI 0800 passing through KOMOGOWATA, KOPAKINI, AIMBANANG and IJIAKWATA and arriving at ANGGEIWUNGGGA at 1215. Greeted by the Luluais of KOKI, ANGGEIWUNGGGA and PINGAMUNGGGA. Luluai of ANGGEIWUNGGGA fined one pig for his neglect of the roads. Camped.
- Tuesday, 8/2/55. At ANGGEIWUNGGGA. Commenced cutting the road to PINGAMUNGGGA. Bought two pigs. The carriers who had been sent back for more of the cargo arrived during the afternoon.

- Wednesday, 9/2/55. At ANGGEIWUNGGGA. Completed the road to PINGAMUNGGGA. Remainder of the cargo arrived.
- Thursday, 10/2/55. At ANGGEIWUNGGGA. Cut the road to ANGABENA, and commenced cutting a new road to IJIAKWATA. I spent the day in bed with a bad cold.
- Friday, 11/2/55. At ANGGEIWUNGGGA. Continued road to IJIAKWATA. My cold now complicated by sinusitis. Two of the police have now caught colds.
- Saturday, 12/2/55. At ANGGEIWUNGGGA. Continued on road to IJIAKWATA. Cold slightly better. Two more police have them making four all told.
- Sunday, 13/2/55. At ANGGEIWUNGGGA. Observed. Cold further complicated by tropical ear.
- Monday, 14/2/55. At ANGGEIWUNGGGA. Completed road to IJIAKWATA. Cold somewhat better. About half the police now have colds.
- Tuesday, 15/2/55. Departed ANGGEIWUNGGGA 0730. Arrived ANGABENA 0815. Sent the carriers back for more cargo. They had to do three trips. Made camp between the village and the Bluff.
- Wednesday, 16/2/55. At ANGABENA. Commenced cutting the road to ASEKI at the top of the bluff.
- Thursday, 17/2/55. At ANGABENA. Work did not start until 0930 owing to rain which again set in about 1300. While it was not raining work continued on the road to ASEKI.
- Friday, 18/2/55. At ANGABENA. Completed the road as far as the ANGABENA boundary. Sent out word for carriers for the morning.
- Saturday, 19/2/55. Departed ANGABENA 0900. Arrived ASEKI 1230. Last of the cargo arrived at 1630. Camped with the New Tribes missionaries.
- Sunday, 20/2/55. At ASEKI. Observed. Mail arrived at 1800. Instructions came for me to proceed back to the Upper Watut to investigate the possibility of purchasing land for a pastoral lease.
- Monday, 21/2/55. Sent out police to ARINGI to find some witnesses in the murder that I had brought into Wan. Lulusais of OIWA and TOTOKIAU arrived. The people of TOTOKIAU had gathered together and built themselves a new village. The police I sent out arrived back during the night.
- Tuesday, 22/2/55. Departed ASEKI 0730 taking with me the Lance-Corporal and two constables and leaving the Sergeant and eight constables behind to carry on with the roads around ASEKI. Arrived KOPAKINI 1800. Camped.
- Wednesday, 23/2/55. Departed KOPAKINI 0700. Arrived AWATA 1230. Camped.
- Thursday, 24/2/55. Departed AWATA 0705. Arrived Slate Creek. Interviewed the owners of the land in question and found they had no desire to sell. Camped.
- Friday, 25/2/55. Departed Slate Creek 1030. Arrived Bulolo 1115. Departed Bulolo 1120. Arrived Wa u 1250. Reported to the Assistant District Officer regarding the land.

.....

12  
 14  
 16  
 18  
 20  
 22  
 24  
 26  
 28  
 30  
 32  
 34  
 36  
 38  
 40  
 42  
 44  
 46  
 48  
 50  
 52  
 54  
 56  
 58  
 60  
 62  
 64  
 66  
 68  
 70  
 72  
 74  
 76  
 78  
 80  
 82  
 84  
 86  
 88  
 90  
 92  
 94  
 96  
 98  
 100



- Sunday, 6/3/55. Departed by Land Rover and Inter from Wau to Bulolo. Transported stores and personnel by Land Rover to Slate Creek. Camped.
- Monday, 7/3/55. Departed Slate Creek 1330 with male and female carriers from MANKI and ANDARORA villages. Arrived ANDARORA 1500. Camped.
- Tuesday, 8/3/55. At ANDARORA. Waiting for carriers. None appeared. Sent out word again.
- Wednesday, 9/3/55. At ANDARORA. Still waiting on carriers. 25 appeared late in the afternoon. Still not enough. The S.D.A. mission teacher from HOGENEIWA passed through and said he had been kicked out by the natives.
- Thursday, 10/3/55. Departed ANDARORA 1015 after rounding up all the women and youths to carry. Arrived MENYI 1600. Camped. Sent out word for carriers from KIETO.
- Friday, 11/3/55. At MENYI. Waiting for carriers again. Settled a land dispute between the Luluai of MENYI and his cousin.
- Saturday, 12/3/55. Enough carriers arrived by 1000 to make a start over the range at 1015. Arrived KOPAKINI 1500, the carriers coming in at 1630.
- Sunday, 13/3/55. At KOPAKINI. Observed.
- Monday, 14/3/55. Departed KOPAKINI 0605. Arrived ANGGEI UNGGA 1145. Had a spell for lunch. Left again at 1325 and arrived ASEKI 1610, cutting 45 minutes of the walking time due the excellent road put in by the police who had remained behind. Camped.
- Tuesday, 15/3/55. At ASEKI. Day spent writing out a preliminary report.
- Wednesday, 16/3/55. Departed ASEKI 0830 and followed the road to OIWA for about half an hour, then turned south onto a new road that led down to the TOTOKIAU Creek. After crossing the creek, we climbed the ridge, arriving at the new village of TOTOKIAU at 1000. Camped.
- Thursday, 17/3/55. At TOTOKIAU. Inspected the road to AIUWA, newly cut, and found that about a 1/2-mile of it had not been finished. This was then cut under supervision.
- Friday, 18/3/55. Departed TOTOKIAU 0930, walking to AIUWA and then to POIYU, arriving at 1230. Camped.
- Saturday, 19/3/55. Departed POIYU 0830 and walked along the main road as far as MEISU, then cut south across the KUKUKUKU Ranges. We crossed the YOWA River and ascended the ridge on the other side, to drop down on to the AMENGAINYA Creek where camp was made in an old garden. Food for the carrier line was taken from a garden on the opposite side of the creek and sufficient trade items were left in the garden to pay for the food.
- Sunday, 20/3/55. Broke camp at 0830 and followed the creek downstream for some distance then cut up a mountain ridge and, skirting a series of limestone peaks on their northern edge, we dropped down into the NANEMA River Valley. Here we found

The deserted gardens of the TAUWA people. The guides sang out but got no reply. When we started to set up camp, 12 TAUWA males arrived rather self-consciously, to have a look at the patrol. They were each given presents and sent back to bring in some food. This they did at 6 pm.

Monday,  
21/3/55.

At TAUWA. Some of the local natives brought some food into the camp with their wives. Also two pigs were bought and publicly executed.

Tuesday,  
22/3/55.

At TAUWA. More natives came into the camp bringing food and another pig. It was all bought for the patrol. In the morning I went down to have a look at the NANEMA River. Just below the camp it flowed through a series of limestone caverns for about two hundred yards.

Wednesday,  
23/3/55.

Departed TAUWA 0830 and followed the NANEMA downstream. Yesterday the natives of ONAWA and HOWAGINI sent word that they would attack the patrol if it moved into their ground on the south side of the river. As a result, the TAUWA guides were scared to follow the main road and so kept to a track along the north side of the river. Camp was made after passing through the village of YAUNHA which was deserted. YAUNHA contained about 30 houses while the HAMDE group which was on the opposite side of the valley had about 50 to 60 houses in hamlet groups of 7-10 houses and homestead groups. No natives appeared from either of these groups. Food was taken from native gardens and trade goods left in payment. A native appeared at the top of a limestone cliff at the rear of the camp but we were not able to entice him down. After watching the camp for some 30 minutes he crept back into the bush.

Thursday,  
24/3/55.

Departed YAUNHA 0830. As the patrol moved out of camp some stones were thrown by native at the top of the cliff but no-one was hit. After walking for about an hour, 3 YAUNHA natives joined the patrol as guides. Camp was eventually made on the banks of the KAPAU River.

Friday,  
25/3/55.

On the banks of the KAPAU River. A position to build a bridge across the torrent was chosen and two large trees were cut down. They shattered on the rocks. Another site was chosen some distance upstream and logs were laid across rocks in the middle of the river. Near the camp was a stand of sago palms and one of these were cut down and the sago extracted by the police. Some natives from TABAIGO brought in some food which was quickly bought.

Saturday,  
26/3/55.

Departed KAPAU River 0815 and climbed the ridge on the other side to a house in a new garden. From here on we lost the road but climbed in a direct line for the summit of the ridge where a road was found. Descending into the KABU River valley, camp was made in an old garden about half-way down.

Sunday,  
27/3/55.

In KABU River valley. Observed. Some natives brought in some food for sale.

Monday,  
28/3/55.

Broke camp at 0815 and moved north along the KABU River valley. Moved past several gardens but no sign of any natives. Came finally to the village of KAMASU with four houses in it. Nobody present. Made camp on a part of the ridge to the east of the village.

4  
19  
2  
2  
26  
12  
215



Tuesday, 29/3/55. At KALASU. Sent out police to round up stragglers. Only a few found. During the night the natives who lived in the village had returned and were now sitting down there. Villagers were lined and the initial census taken. Luluai appointed.

Wednesday, 30/3/55. Departed KALASU 0815 and continued north along the KABU River valley until we reached a hamlet of MUNGO at 1100. Just before entering the village, a group of about 20 natives met the patrol and conducted it into the village. Camp was made above the village.

Thursday, 31/3/55. At MUNGO. Sent out police to round up any stragglers. Court of Native Affairs. Lined villagers of MUNGO and conducted the initial census. Issued village book. Appointed Luluai.

Friday, 1/4/55. Departed MUNGO 0810 and proceeded north to the village of KOTTEIO, arriving at camp site 1200. Made camp. A crowd of about 40 natives brought in food which was bought.

Saturday, 2/4/55. At KOTTEIO. Sent out police to round up stragglers. Lined villagers and took initial census. Village book issued. Luluai appointed. More food bought.

Sunday, 3/4/55. Departed KOTTEIO 0810 and followed the best of the bush tracks so far for 5 1/2 hours before coming to an old village site beclâ nging to YEGGIE and overlooking both the KAPAU and KABU River valleys. Camp was made on this site. Only a couple of bags of native food were offering.

Monday, 4/4/55. At YEGGIE. Sent out police to round up stragglers. Lined villagers and took initial census. Issued village book. Appointed Luluai. Issued instruction re building of village and making of roads. Bought some more food.

Tuesday, 5/4/55. Departed YEGGIE 0800 and descended to the bed of a small stream which was then followed to its junction with the ANDEIYA Creek, which was in flood. This creek was then forded and the patrol ascended to the top of the ridge which was followed to HOGENEIWA village. Camped.

Wednesday, 6/4/55. Departed HOGENEIWA 0700 and followed the ridge along further to the Papuan Divide, which was then ascended to a height of 8500-9000 feet. 1000 to 1300 was spent clambering through moss forest. The descent was then made to Slate Creek and MENYI. Camped.

Thursday, 7/4/55. Departed MENYI 0630 and arrived Slate Creek 1230. Proceed to Bulolo by jeep and continued to Wau, arriving 1800.

Friday, 8/4/55. Police and cargo arrived at Bulolo and later brought to Wau by truck and utility.

.....

19  
22  
27  
31  
38  
46  
52  
61  
71  
81  
91  
101  
111  
121  
131  
141  
151  
161  
171  
181  
191  
201  
211  
221  
231  
241  
251  
261  
271  
281  
291  
301  
311  
321  
331  
341  
351  
361  
371  
381  
391  
401  
411  
421  
431  
441  
451  
461  
471  
481  
491  
501  
511  
521  
531  
541  
551  
561  
571  
581  
591  
601  
611  
621  
631  
641  
651  
661  
671  
681  
691  
701  
711  
721  
731  
741  
751  
761  
771  
781  
791  
801  
811  
821  
831  
841  
851  
861  
871  
881  
891  
901  
911  
921  
931  
941  
951  
961  
971  
981  
991  
1001

INTRODUCTION.

The intention when this patrol set out was to cover the area bounded by the ELOA and KAPAU River watersheds as far as the Papuan border in as leisurely a manner as possible. But, owing to the writer being informed on the 13th March that he had to relieve a t Morobe Patrol Post on the 7th April, only a much shorter version of the patrol was accomplished. The main object of the patrol was to revise the census in villages where books had been issued and to conduct an initial census where there were no books. Every effort was to be made to see that the census was complete. Another object to be considered was that of finding a site in which it would be possible to make a strip for light aircraft.

AGRICULTURE.

In the KAPAU River area, owing to the soil being of a poor quality and mainly limestone, the sweet-potatce crops are very small. This, with bananas and sugar-cane, makes up the main diet of the natives. Native greens are gathered in small quantities and a certain amount of edible 'pit-pit' is eaten. During famine times some villagss exist on the edible nut of the pandanus pala which they gather in large quantities when ripe and smoke them. The ground is mountainous and difficult of access and the gardens are built on anything up to 75 degree slopes. In fact, gardens are made anywhere where there is suitable ground.

The UPPER WATUT contains a lot of grass-land suitable for pastoral development if the owners could be persuaded to sell. (See Report of Agricultural Survey of the UPPER WATUT by Mr. J.W. Hughes, Agricultural Officer, File 12-2-1/52 of the 3rd June, 1952, which is accurate insofar as the agricultural side is concerned but otherwise contains many inaccuracies).

The river bottoms are used extensively for gardens in the Upper Watut as well as the northern slopes of the Papuan Divide. Gardening ceases once the 5500-6000 feet level is reached.

At present there is a Native Agricultural Assistant, trained in the planting of coffee, station in the Upper Watut. His job is to go round seeing that ground is cleared ready for the planting of crops and the Village Officials were ordered to give him every assistance. Seed has been ordered through the Department of Agriculture, Lae.

Rice is grown by the people of ANDARORA village and they have already harvested one crop which they intend to replant. The greatest need here is a huller and if it does not cost more than £40, they have enough money to buy it. These natives also grow potatoes, which they sell to Mrs. F.D. Brown of Gold and Power, receiving 6d per pound.

European foodstuffs such as chinese cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, sweet corn, beans and some English cabbages are grown here and find a ready market in the New Tribes Mission at Rising Sun and Gold and Power Ltd., on Slate Creek.

AIRSTRIES.

A suitable site for an airstrip within the KAPAU River basin was sought but no possible areas were found. A remote possibility would be to put one in the ASEKI and a day was spent in cutting a likely looking spot but it was found to be not long enough. Other possible areas were inspected within that area but nothing suitable was found. It is quite possible that a particularly good position was overlooked, and, as there are two European missionaries in ASEKI, it is suggested that these people be requested to look for a possible site as it is just as much in their own interests to have an airstrip in this valley.



CENSUS.

There were fourteen village books in existence in the KAPAU River area for fifteen villages. These villages had been censused three or four times each but on all previous occasions nothing like a complete census had been taken. There were increases of up to fifty per cent in the present census figures. An instance of this is PINGAMUNGGGA village whose population increased from 50 to 75. Eleven new books were issued while ANGGELWUNGGGA and PINGAMUNGGGA villages which were included in the one book were issued with separate books as were KOPAKINI and AIMBANANG villages. There is now a total known population in the KAPAU River area of 3711 with an estimated uncensused population of 1300 making an approximate total of 5000. If the NANEMA River valley is included, there would be an additional 2000 making for the KAPAU River watershed an approximate total of 7000. The greatest co-operation for the initial census was given by the villages of AIUWA and POIYU where the people lined of their own accord. The natives of AIUWA have expressed the desire to split into two villages each with their own Luluai and it is suggested that on the next census patrol into this area that they be allowed to do this. A hamlet of KOMAGOWATA, by name WAIKOPO, situated on the western side of the main village, has never lined for census but, every time a patrol comes into the area, the people, about 50 of them disappear into the bush.

In the UPPER WATUT there are 18 villages for a total population of 2230. All villages showed an increase with the exception of JAPANDA village. The reason for the decrease was that their book was burnt in a fire that destroyed the house of the Luluai and when it came to making out a new book, everyone did not line. There is possibly another 200 people in the Upper Watut who have not had their names taken for census purposes.

There was insufficient time to cover the whole of the KAPAU River valley and only four villages were censused. I estimate that there is approximately another 1500 people not yet touched in the KAPAU River area.

The greatest difficulty encountered during the patrol was the reluctance of the people to give their names. In an initial census of a village of, say, 150 people it would take 3-4 hours to get their names written in the book.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

The KUKUKUKUS, (the more sophisticated native of the Upper Watut object strongly to being termed such even though he is), are divided into three groups by two principal features. These are the EKUTI Dividing Range and the KUKUKUKU Range. On the north side of the Ekuti Range lies the Upper Watut people. They live in an area of undulating, grass-covered hills which gradually rise to form the foothills of the Ekuti Range on the south. This basin, for it is nothing else, is drained by the WATUT River and its several tributaries, the largest of which is the SLATE Creek. Bounded on the eastern side by Mount KAINDI, the Watut still produces enough gold to keep two European companies and several native miners in business.

To the south of the Ekuti Range lies the watershed of the KAPAU River. Several large creeks, namely the ANGGAI, EMBAMO, ANGINA, TOTOKIAU, WANAMBIWA and NANEMA creeks to the east and the ANDEIYA creek to the west, all feed the KAPAU River which in its turn becomes a tributary of the TAURI River. Limestone upthrusts are common and sheer drops of 600 feet are quite common. Some of the rivers or creeks have their first run under huge limestone boulders. The elevation varies from 3500-4000 on the river bottoms to 5500-7000' on the ridges. All the valleys containing the creeks, with the exception of that containing the TOTOKIAU, are narrow and steep-sided. In the TOTOKIAU valley, the country is more open and undulating although the creek itself is set 200 feet deep.

On the southern side of the WANAEIWA Creek, dividing it from the NANEMA Creek, is the south-easterly extension of the KUKUKUKU Range. This part of the range does not reach the heights that the main range does, being little over 5000'. The NANEMA valley is a reasonably wide and it is bounded on the northern side by high limestone bluffs. It is somewhat lower than the other creeks because there is mature sago palms growing at its junction with the KAPAU.

The KABU valley is divided from the KAPAU by a high ridge running north-east to south-west. The KABU River is fed by many small streams and eventually flows into the KAPAU.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Natives in three different stages of administration were met with on this patrol. Natives completely under Government control were illustrated by those in the UPPER WATUT. The natives in the KAPAU River are under Government influence and many of them work for the gold mining companies in Bulolo and Wau. Thirdly, the natives of the NANEMA River basin have had no contact and this patrol was their first meeting with the government.

Upper Watut: Ex-Sgt WATSAU, who is the unofficial leader of TOTOMIA village, is a native from the Bogia Sub-district, Madang District and has settled in the Upper Watut for many years now. He is in partnership with the natives BINATANG and SANGI, both from DAHO village in the HOPE area, who are gold-mining on the Watut on the lease that once belonged to New Guinea Industries Ltd. These three have also planted coffee which is doing quite well. WATSAU keeps the government well informed on the doings of the natives in this area and is always ready to give advice to the Village Officials. He is well respected amongst the natives but is now getting rather old. There are also 6 Finschhafen natives who are gold-mining off the Watut but they are not doing so well having only just started. They are connected in some way with the Finschhafen natives who are mining in KAINANTU. Perhaps the only discordant note in the whole area is MANKI village. These people feel that they have been cheated by the Government over the timber leases obtained for C.N.G.T. and are continually pestering Government officers to buy back some of their land. When told this cannot be done they adopt an attitude of passive belligerency and are slow to carry out orders. The cause of this springs from the native's desire of whenever he sells anything, he likes to see money in his hand and as they have always been told that there was a large amount of money paid over for the land in question but have seen little evidence of it, they have got the idea that somehow or other the government is stealing it. They realise that a certain amount was spent on the erection of their village but due to this attitude of passive belligerency they will do nothing to keep their homes from falling down. Steps have already been taken to repair all rotting timbers and to weather-proof all the houses but it is doubtful whether these houses will last much longer. In the matter of sickness, they leave all their seriously ill until the last moment before bringing them into the hospital when it becomes a race between life and death. There have been several instances of this in the last six months especially amongst children and not all have lived. Some benefit from their large resources of money may be gained if a little of were spent to train a Native Medical Assistant and erect an Aid Post with suitable stocks, while the natives themselves pay the N.M.A. from their funds.

Kapau River: The Court of Native Affairs was in session several time during the patrol for offences against Regulations 83(b), 83(d), 83(e) and 84(2) of the Native Administration Regulations. All those convicted were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment in the gaol at Wau. The Luluai of ARINGI was arrested for the murder of a native of IWATIMNA, the information being supplied by the Luluai of IWATIMNA. An effort was made to apprehend the alleged murderer who was sought by Mr. C. Normoyle, Patrol Officer, but there was no trace of him. Owing to the proximity of the Langimar River to the ASEKI valley, many wrong-doers from the KAPAU river side run away into the Langimar on the approach of a patrol and vice versa. The villages around the



KOPAKINI rest house were found to be most co-operative, in fact, most of the villages were helpful. The only exceptions to this were the villages of ANGGI WUNGGGA, ASEKI, ONWA and TOTOKIAU. This was mainly due to the don't care attitude of the Luluais. All village Officials in the Kapau River area were appointed by Sergeant ANGI who did a lot of good work in building roads in this area. On the patrol's arrival at ASEKI, the Luluai of ASEKI came up to me. It was this man that reported the murder investigated by Mr. Normoyle, and as there was nothing done about it apart from the patrol to apprehend the murderer which was unsuccessful, he has gone about in daily fear of his life. Not satisfied with Mr. Normoyle's efforts, he went and reported the murder again to the Assistant District Officer, MENYAMYA. He was then told that that area belonged to Wau, whereupon he requested asylum in MENYAMYA but was told to go back to his place and approach the next officer to come from Wau. He asked me about this and was told he had to remain in his village.

Threats of an attack on the patrol were received on two separate occasions from the people in the NANEMA valley. No overt action on the part of the natives was noticed except for the time that a few stones were thrown at the patrol. Satisfactory contact was made with the TAUWA people on the upper reaches of the NANEMA River but I am afraid absolutely no contact was made with the other villages. There is a big concentration of population in this area and inter-tribe fighting still goes on intermittently. The villages of ONAWA and HANGINI fight with the TAUWA people while the village of YAUNNA fights the village of NAMDE.

Kabu River: Only four villages were visited in this area owing to the lack of time. One of them, KALASU, has not been touched since the war but all villages were friendly.

MISSIONS.

Upper Watut: Most of these villages come under the domination of the Lutheran mission with headquarters at MUMENG. Each village has either one or two evangelists but at the present there are no schools and none of the natives from this area know how to read or write. The village of KIETO at one stage had a Seventh Day Adventist mission teacher who tried to start a school among the younger children. The children however refused to go to school so the teacher had to leave.

At Rising Sun is the headquarters of the New Tribes Mission which is trying to set up mission stations in the Kapau River area. There are 28 Europeans in this mission counting children. They are studying the language and intend to print a primer and reader in that language in the very near future. TOTOMIA village comes under their domination.

Kapau River: In this area there were three missions until a day or so before my departure from there. They were, namely: the Lutheran mission with headquarters at MUMENG; the Seventh Day Adventist mission with headquarters at Wau; and the New Tribes Mission with headquarters at Rising Sun on the Watut. The Lutherans employed native evangelists from the BUANGS; the S.D.A. mission employed mostly Papuans with a couple of Kavieng natives; the N.T. mission has four Europeans working in the area.

The villages containing these missions are as follows:

Lutheran: KOMEGONATA, KOPAKINI, AIMBANANG, IJIAKWATA, and ANGABENA.

Adventist: ANGGAI, ANGGI WUNGGGA, PINGAMUNGA, KAMLAGAGA, HOGENEIWA and PAIWINI.

NEW Tribes: ASEKI and KOPAKINI Rest House.

While I was in the area there was continual bickering going on between the natives of the Lutheran and Adventist missions, beginning with a dispute as to who should sit down in IJIAKWATA village and finally coming to a head when the Adventists complained about the stories about their aims and teachings that were being spread by the Lutherans. I refused to adjudicate in any of their disputes but advised the respective heads of their missions of this strife on my return to Wau. Pastor Newman of the Adventists was rather non-committal about the matter but did eventually pay a visit

19  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15

to the area. Rev. Horrolt of the Lutheran mission was most unhelpful and intimated that he would come to no agreement with the Adventists. In fact, he stated that the area was, in his opinion, his alone to work in. Since that time, the Lutherans have been expanding their operations in the area and have sent in more and more Evangelists. As a result, (though I do not know whether it is directly attributable), a movement has grown amongst the villages where there were Adventists, to oust these people completely. The last of the Adventist mission teachers left ANGGAE village on the 5th April.

The N.T. missionaries in the area are Messrs. D. McCurdy, A. Davis, P. Banfield, and T. Palmer. They are approaching the job cautiously, preferring to get the natives' confidence in the first instance. They are doing this by learning the language and all of them can now converse quite fluently with the people on ordinary everyday matters. Mr. C. Driver, the leader of this mission, was originally a linguistics teacher in America.

There are no missions beyond that of the New Tribes at ASEKI and there is none in the Kapu River valley.

#### REST HOUSES.

There are rest houses in most villages in the Upper Watut. The only exceptions are the villages of TOTOMIA, YOKUA and WAIGUNDA. The rest house at OTIBANDA serves these villages. All rest houses here were in good repair. In the Kapau River area, the first rest house is at KOPAKINI. This serves the villages of ANGGAE, KOMAGOWATA, KOPAKINI and AIMBANANG. IJIAKWATA has no rest house and the next is at ANGGEIWUNGGGA. There is a house with a dirt floor at ANGABENA but this was only used for the time that the road was being built. There is actually no need for a rest house here as it is only a 2-hour walk from ANGGEIWUNGGGA. ASEKI had a rest house but it was burnt down by the Luluai's brother who has since thought it discreet to disappear. Rest houses were built at OIWA and TOTOKIAU but the one at TOTOKIAU was only a temporary affair. The villages of AIUWA, POIYU and PEISU built rest houses for this patrol just before the patrol entered their village. From there onwards there were rest houses at the villages of KOKI, KAMIAGAGA, HOGENEIWA, and DUMAUIA. At all other places at which the patrol stopped, we camped under canvas.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The credit for working the roads in the Upper Watut and in the Kapau River area also must go to Sergeant ANGI and the squad working under him. There is one exception to that and that is the road leading from MENYI over One Tree Lookout and down to KOPAKINI. This road was put in by the New Tribes Mission because they wanted to use a pack-horse to lift their supplies in to KOPAKINI. The roads as far as IJIAKWATA have been maintained reasonably well but that part belonging to ANGGEIWUNGGGA had never had a day's work put in on it. The patrol entered the area for the second time to see that proper roads were put in all over the area. ANGI's roads finished at the ANGABENA Bluff so after the ANGGEIWUNGGGA roads were put in order a proper graded road was built from the bluff to ASEKI. This was done by the natives supervised by Sergeant BENGKUNG and eight constables who were behind when I returned to the Watut for the second time. The villages of AIUWA, POIYU, and PEISU had sufficient initiative to work on their roads before the patrol first entered their place. Picks and axes were issued to the villages of KOKI, KAMIAGAGA, KANAKAI, MEGAWIANGA, PAIWINI, DUMAUIA, KALASU, MUNGO, KOTTEIO, YEGGIE, PASSA'A, and HOGENEIWA.

#### VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Upper Watut: As the natives had plenty of warning as to my intentions and when I would be coming through, they had their villages clean and tidy for my inspection. A list of the Village Officials is as follows:



Village.	Luluai.	Tultul.
MANKI	MINYETU	INGINGU
NAUTI	UWIETTO	.....
TOTOMIA	WALSAU (Chairman of Village Council)	.....
YOKUA	HAJEMO	TANANGGO
YAIGUNDA	INGO	.....
KAUWAMUNGA	MANGO %	.....
WANDINI	.....	ATOMENYU
JAPANCA	YANDAMIBUNGGO	YEDIGNABUNGGO
YAUWIPU	ANANIA %	.....
AGAGA NDA	.....	NATETO
PALAROWA	YETIMAPUNGGO	.....
IKIAUA	TAPAJUNETO @	.....
AWATA	KOTEIYO	.....
MENYI	NEIWIENO	.....
IMAKINATA	AKENUNGGO	APETYO
KIETO	.....	.....
GUMI	INGGAWU %	ANIATO %
ANDARORA	.....	PATYO
		.....
		AUNA

\* These Village Officials served as interpreters to the patrol during the time spent in the Kapau and Kabu River. Their work was excellent and the chief among them, ANANIA, did sterling work for the patrol.

3 This Luluai has been appointed temporarily only. His confirmation by the Director is recommended.

There are eight villages grouped in pairs. These are: YOKUA-WAIGUNDA, KAUWAMUNGA-WANDINI, AGAGANDA-YAUWIPU and MENYI-IMAKINATA. It may be seen from the above list, that in these pairs one village may have a Luluai but no Tultul while the other has a Tultul but no Luluai. But there is always a Luluai and Tultul for each pair. There is a Luluai for KIETO and a Tultul for IKIAUA but their names were not recorded. ANDARORA villagers were asked to appoint a native as Luluai but they declined saying they were quite satisfied with their TULTUL.

Kapau River: The villages here were clean and tidy. The housing, which consist mainly of the conical HAUS TUMBUAN, was reasonable but in some cases houses were condemned and their destruction was supervised. There was no village of TOTOKIAU when the initial census was taken but on the patrol's return the people had gathered together and erected a village on a good site. In the NANEMA valley there were no villages in the accepted sense but a series of huts leads which grouped together to form a village group.

The following Luluais were appointed temporarily and their confirmation by the Director is recommended.

IANDABANG of TOTOKIAU; and  
SEMO of ANGGAI.

It is recommended that the Luluai of ARINGI who has been arrested for murder and, it is understood, has been sentenced by the Supreme Court (though it is not known what the sentence was), be suspended for the period of his sentence and be re-instated on his release.

Kabu River: There are no villages in the Kabu valley but a series of homesteads group together to form a village group. It has been suggested to these natives that they gather together and erect villages on a suitable spot.

The following temporary appointments of Luluais were made and it recommended that they be confirmed by the Director.

YAWALLO of KALASU;  
AMANGO of KUNGO;  
AIYAMOGO of KOTTEIO; and  
KAIATANGANO of YEGGIE.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

A long time ago, there were no natives in the Upper Watut but the population was concentrated in the LANGIMAR River and NANEMA Creek areas. There was continual fighting going on in both places until one period when the MANKI village ancestors were driven from the LANGIMAR into the head of the Slate Creek. Here they settled and had a period of quiet for a time. This quiet was broken when the NIAMDE people drove some of their weaker brethren further back up the KAPAU River and finally over the Papuan Divide into the Upper Watut. These people in their turn drove the MANKI back onto the divide between the Bulolo and Watut Rivers. From here the MANKI were sent down to the other side of the Watut when the Administration bought their land for lease to C.N. G.T. The MANKI people themselves are a conglomerate mixture. They have intermarried with both the BUANGS from the Middle Watut and the Upper Watut people. Their original stock came from the Langimar and so they speak the Langimar language. But as well as this they are so far mixed with the folk on their borders, that they speak two other tongues as well.

The Upper Watut people are KUKUKUKUS but of a slightly different strain to those of MENYAMIA. To look at them there is no appreciable difference and most of their customs are alike but there is a slight difference in language. In their methods of burial there are three different ways. One is to place them in faults in the cliff faces, of which there are many, another is to lay them on platforms on the top of Pandanus palms and the third is to build a cage-like structure, place the body inside and then place the cage at the top of a pole about 15 to 20 feet high. Preparatory to burial, the bodies are smoked for varying times. These methods are falling much into disuse in the Kapau River area, as the natives are now preferring to bury them straight away. In dress the natives are very conservative. Males wear the traditional grass front about 6 to 8 inches long with the bark cloak looped over a belt in the rear. The bark cloak is so arranged that all they have to do when it rains is to pull the top half up over their heads. The women wear the grass rope skirt front and rear. Women adorn themselves with ropes of cowrie shell while the men cultivate a yellow reed-like grass which they weave into narrow bands and wear them over the head and under one arm. Some of the men use them as belts also. There is no system of bride-price in the area but marriages are arranged through the exchange of female relatives. If a native has no female relatives then of course a price must be paid. If a woman's husband predeceases her, she then becomes the second or third wife of her husband's younger brother thus giving herself and her children a means of support.

.....

6  
 4  
 19  
 22  
 25  
 28  
 26  
 12  
 215



APPENDIX 'A'.

PATROL REPORT WAU No. 2 OF 1954/55.

KAPAU WATERSHED, UPPER WATUTAND PART OF THE KAPAU RIVER.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

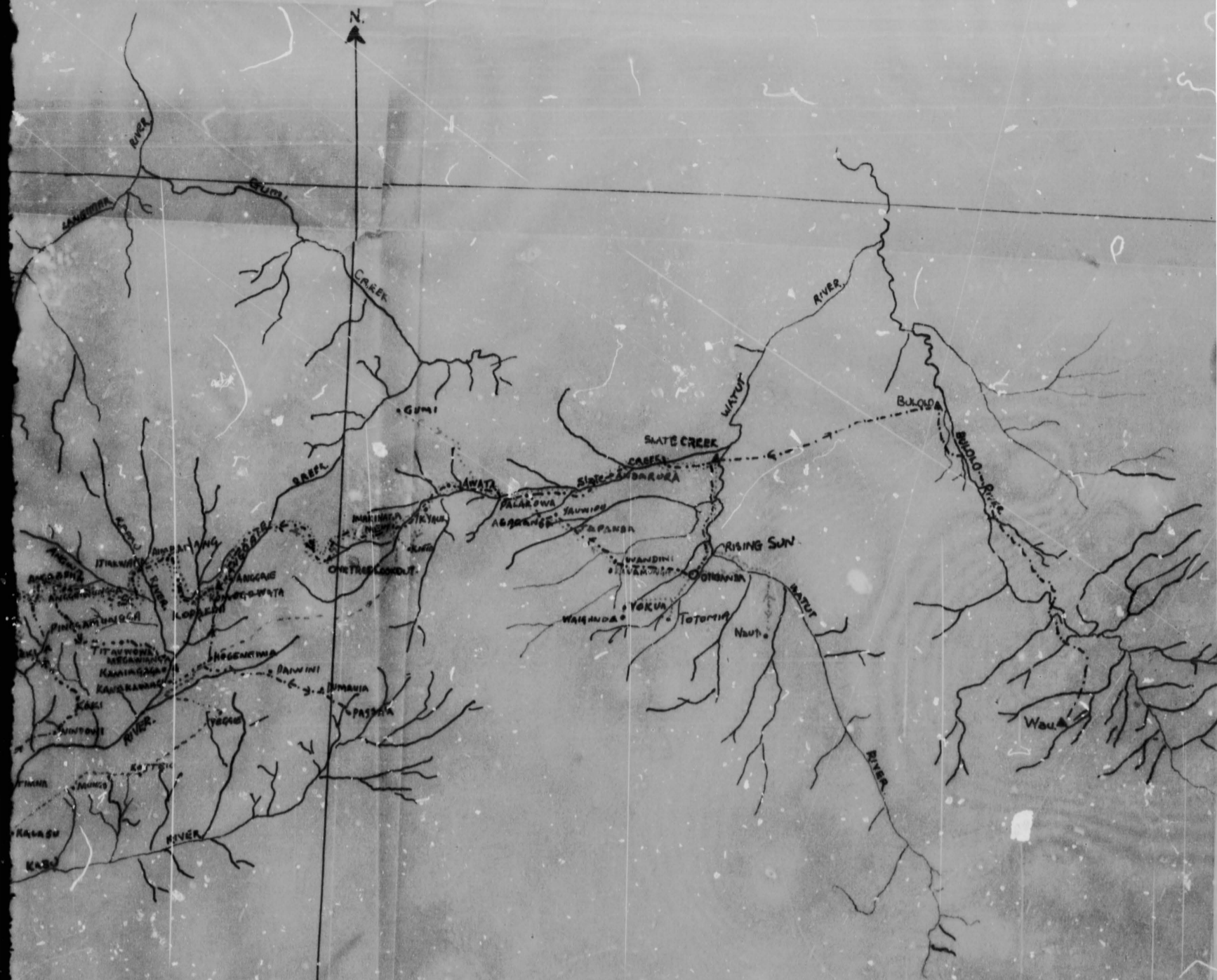
The general health of these people is not bad. Although there has only been the one medical patrol through the Kapau River, no epidemics of a serious nature have occurred. Open sores of a type similar to scabies were noticed on many of the males but it was later discovered that this was due to a bug that inhabited the plaited grass belts that are worn around the waist. One case of goitre was noticed but the woman who had it came originally from the LANGIMAR. Two sets of twins were discovered on the patrol, one set in ANGGAIIE and the other in AIUWA. Those in ANGGAIIE were about 6 months old and suffering from malnutrition so they were ordered into the hospital at Wau. The AIUWA twins were about 6 years old and healthy youngsters. It would be to the benefit of the natives if a medical patrol went into the Kapau River area as soon as possible. There are two Medical Tultuls in this area, one at ANGGAIIE and the other at ASEKI. Both of them have been sent into Wau for further training. There is an Aid Post in the Upper Watut staffed by two N.M.A.s. All minor illnesses are brought here and any that the Aid Post cannot treat are sent to Bulolo or Wau. One sickness that is obvious is malaria because nearly all the natives have distended spleens. In the village of ANDARORA, out of 11 deaths, 8 have died from dysentery within the last 5 months. This has been reported to the Medical Officer, Wau.

.....

15  
 12  
 10  
 8  
 6  
 4  
 2  
 15  
 12  
 10  
 8  
 6  
 4  
 2  
 15  
 12  
 10  
 8  
 6  
 4  
 2







MAP OF A PATROL TO THE KAPAU WATERSHED,  
 UPPER WATUT, and PART OF THE KABU RIVER.  
 APPENDIX "B" - T/R. WAU NO. 2, of 1954-1955.

*Patrol No.*  
 15.6.54



# Population Register

Area Patrolled... **UPPER IWATUT.**

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absence)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	M	F	Child		Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M		F	M	F	M	
		11	3	2				1	15	32	11	27	2	32	138	18	17	30	31	113		
	2	4						2	11	31	10	26	2	34	14	20	10	34	38	108		
	1	5	1						9	15	2	21	3	21	93	6	6	17	21	56		
	5	1	1	3					10	16	10	18	2	24	125	10	9	20	24	68		
	1	3		5	1				12	16	5	20	1	20	28	17	11	14	21	72		
	2	6		3				1	16	29	13	33	3	41	237	26	23	29	46	134		
1	1	8		1					21	27	19	22		29	208	23	21	24	37	114		
	2	11	3	3				1	18	43	12	42	1	45	139	21	19	38	53	147		
3	6	11	1	2					13	26	12	21	4	28	185	20	13	19	28	94		
8	12	4		1	1				23	30	17	35		40	276	38	27	35	47	153		
1	7	12	1						19	33	16	36	1	43	184	17	23	33	46	132		
	4	13	2	1					17	39	15	45	4	44	209	30	34	33	49	162		
3	6	5		5					27	34	17	38	5	40	232	29	30	45	49	163		
5	5	19	4	5					36	42	13	57	4	53	29	53	64	38	60	243		
2	4	5		3					18	30	12	38	2	41	226	42	32	32	55	169		
1	2	1						1	16	15	6	16	4	18	14	23	17	23	19	84		
1	1	1		1					14	18	7	24	3	24	21	22	19	27	29	99		
2	3	4						2	18	29	8	33	5	34	200	26	19	29	39	119		
27	62	124	14	35	2			7	313	505	205	552	46	611		441	394	520	692	2230		
<b>KABU RIVER</b>																						
									4	20	2	17		17	127	8	6	21	17	52		
		1							5	22	1	19	1	19	168	17	9	23	20	70		
		1							20	28	7	35	2	30	228	40	15	34	37	127		
		1							12	16	1	21		19	218	20	11	21	21	74		
		3							41	86	11	92	3	85		85	41	99	95	323		
4	37	49	123	1	14				405	779	156	891	120	864		915	743	898	1017	3711		
27	62	124	14	35	2			7	313	505	205	552	46	611		441	394	520	692	2230		
		3							41	86	11	92	3	85		85	41	99	95	323		
4	64	111	250	15	49	2		7	759	1370	372	1525	169	1560		1441	1178	1517	1804	6264		



# Population Register

Area Patrolled..... **KAPAU RIVER**

PRESENT AT WORK		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
7	6	4	1	7						15	34	9	37	3	36	264	44	38	31	40	165
4	6	2		3						7	14	3	12	2	14	208	11	14	16	16	62
	3	6								13	21	8	25	6	27	19	22	22	22	30	102
1	3	4								19	26	7	39	7	34	266	43	29	31	43	150
2	2	8								13	16	5	19	4	19	193	16	13	15	23	75
		6								7	9		16	1	16	318	23	12	8	16	65
										15	33	11	35	3	39	233	35	49	45	44	173
		1								16	30	7	28	2	25	303	43	36	39	34	153
		1								9	21	12	19	1	23	200	21	20	29	30	101
		1								31	61	7	78	14	75	19	62	53	83	89	288
										18	41	6	47	10	46	19	55	32	60	60	207
										17	58	4	61	3	59	226	66	43	64	62	235
										5	18	2	21	2	20	19	20	10	19	21	70
		2								13	17	3	19	5	18	19	20	11	24	20	77
		1								6	16	1	13	2	12	200	11	11	20	15	58
		4								15	34	6	37	9	35	193	29	30	38	40	141
		10								19	43	2	47	7	42	236	49	34	40	48	181
3	2	9								16	28	8	38	8	42	29	26	35	29	45	144
		8								10	15	1	24	3	22	237	25	10	10	25	78
13	11	6								14	27	6	28	1	31	248	28	17	30	34	115
3	4	5		2						27	35	5	44	7	41	248	53	40	45	52	197
	4	15								20	47	15	43	6	42	23	38	47	47	53	200
	2	11								21	45	12	51	4	54	232	45	51	49	58	214
		15								28	45	7	52	6	50	239	51	42	51	62	221
1	1	3		1						17	20	4	21	4	19	26	31	17	26	25	103
3	5	1		1						14	25	5	27		23	33	48	27	27	32	136
37	49	123	1	14						405	779	156	881	120	864		915	743	898	1017	3711



# Population Register

Area Patrolled UPPER WATUT

STATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL		
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults			M + F	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45			10-16	16-45	M	F	M	F		M + F
.	.	11	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	15	32	11	27	2	32	1.31	18	17	30	31	113
.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	31	10	26	2	34	1.4	20	10	34	38	108
.	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	15	2	21	3	21	.95	6	6	17	21	56
.	5	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	10	16	10	18	2	24	1.25	10	9	20	24	68
.	1	3	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	12	16	5	20	1	20	28	17	11	14	21	72
.	2	6	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	16	29	13	33	3	41	2.37	26	23	29	46	134
1	1	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	21	27	19	22	.	29	2.08	23	21	24	27	114
.	.	11	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	18	43	12	42	1	46	1.39	21	19	38	53	147
3	6	11	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	13	26	12	21	4	28	1.85	20	15	19	28	94
8	12	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	23	30	17	35	.	40	2.76	38	27	35	47	153
1	7	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	33	16	36	1	43	1.84	17	23	33	46	132
.	4	13	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	39	15	45	4	44	2.09	30	34	33	49	162
3	6	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	27	34	17	38	5	40	2.32	29	30	45	49	163
5	5	19	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	36	42	13	57	4	53	2.9	53	64	38	60	243
2	4	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	18	30	12	38	2	41	2.24	42	32	32	55	169
1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	15	6	16	4	18	3.14	23	17	23	19	84
1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	14	18	7	24	3	24	2.1	22	19	27	29	99
2	3	14	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	18	29	8	33	5	34	2.00	26	19	29	39	119
27	62	124	14	35	2	.	.	7	1	313	505	205	552	46	611	.	441	394	520	692	2230
KABU RIVER																					
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	20	2	17	.	17	127	8	6	21	17	52
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	22	1	19	1	19	168	17	9	23	20	70
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	28	7	35	2	30	2.29	40	15	34	37	127
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	16	1	21	.	19	218	20	11	21	21	74
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	86	11	92	3	85	.	85	41	99	95	325
37	49	123	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	485	777	156	881	120	864	.	915	743	898	1017	3711
27	62	124	14	35	2	.	.	7	1	313	505	205	552	46	611	.	441	394	520	692	2230
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	86	11	92	3	85	.	85	41	99	95	323
64	111	250	15	67	2	.	.	7	1	759	1370	372	1525	169	1560	1461	1178	1438	1571	1804	6264

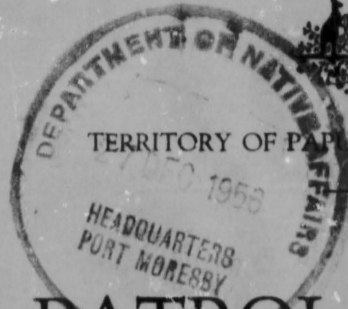


# Population Register

Area Patrolled KAPAU RIVER

ABSENCES		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)		GRAND TOTAL		
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Also	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F		M	F
	7	6	4	1	7					15	34	9	37	3	36	2.64	44	38	31	40	165
	4	6	2		3					7	14	3	12	2	14	2.08	11	14	16	16	62
4		3	6							13	21	8	25	6	27	1.9	22	22	22	30	102
2	1	3	4							19	26	7	39	7	34	2.66	43	29	31	43	150
										13	16	5	19	4	19	1.93	16	13	15	23	75
			6							7	9		16	1	16	3.18	23	12	8	16	65
										15	8	11	35	3	39	2.33	35	49	45	44	173
			1							16	30	7	28	2	25	3.03	46	36	37	34	153
			1							9	21	12	19	1	23	2.00	21	20	29	30	101
			1							31	61	7	78	14	75	1.9	62	53	83	89	288
										18	41	6	47	10	46	1.95	55	32	60	60	207
										17	58	4	61	3	59	2.26	66	43	64	62	235
										5	18	2	21	2	28	1.9	20	10	19	21	70
			2							13	17	3	19	5	18	1.9	20	11	24	20	77
			1							6	16	1	13	2	12	2.00	11	11	20	15	58
			4							15	34	6	37	9	35	1.93	29	30	38	40	141
			10							19	43	2	47	7	42	2.36	49	34	40	48	181
	3	2	9							16	28	8	38	8	42	2.9	26	35	29	45	144
2			8							10	15	1	24	3	22	2.37	25	10	10	25	78
	13	11	6							14	27	6	28	1	31	2.18	28	17	30	34	115
2	3	4	5		2					27	35	5	44	7	41	2.48	53	40	45	52	197
7		4	15							20	47	15	43	6	42	2.3	38	47	47	53	200
		2	11							21	45	12	51	4	54	2.32	45	51	49	58	214
6			15							28	45	7	52	6	50	2.39	51	42	51	62	221
	1	1	3		1					17	20	4	21	4	19	2.6	31	17	26	25	103
8	3	5	1		1					14	25	5	27		23	2.3	48	27	27	32	136
4	37	49	123	1	14					405	779	156	881	120	864		915	743	898	1017	3711

30/2/56



# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. Wau 1 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by G. R. Grey Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Bianga + Black valleys

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Names 7

Duration—From 29/11/1955 to 17/12/1955

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.O

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/1/1953

Medical 1/19

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol Census + Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24/12/1956

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .... £.....

DNA



Year 1955/56

Village Popu

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	In	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M
<u>BIANGAI GROUP</u>																		
KAISINIK	29.11.55	3	1					1	2							3	2	2
KWEMBU	"	2	2					1								1	1	1
WINIMA	1.12.55	7	4									2			1	2	3	1
LIARU	"	8	8					1	1	2	1			3	5	7	0	
WURAWURA	"	8	8					1			1				3	5	1	
BIAWEN	"	8	3					1							2	5	1	
WANDUMI	20.12.55	5	4			2		4	1		1				5	1	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>30</b>			<b>2</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	
<u>BIARU GROUP</u>																		
WUCJINI	7.12.55																	
IRAYU	"																	
DAUDORO	"																	
TAUAI	8.12.55	13	6					1	1		1				4	3	1	
TORI	9.12.55	4	2												1	3	2	
GORUA	12.12.55	6	4					1							1	2	1	
ULUM	12.12.55	2	4								2				1		2	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>					<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>		

NA.30-9-65

9th January, 1957.

District Officer,  
Morebe District,  
LAE.

WAE PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1955/56

Receipt of the above is acknowledged.

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director. JJM





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/9/65 ✓

In Repl,  
Please Quote

No. 30-1-10 - 808

ARR.AH



Department of Native Affairs,  
LAE.

24th. December, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. WAU 1 OF 55/56  
G.R. GREY - PATROL OFFICER.

Your NA.30/9/- of 9th. February, 1956, and  
1-1-5(11) of 22nd. November, 1956, refer.

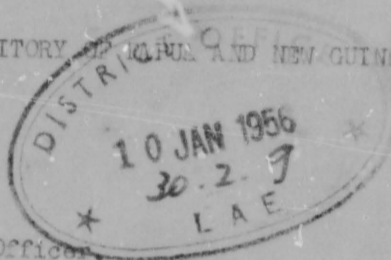
.....  
.....

I forward herewith original jacket and copy  
of the above Patrol Report. I have been unable to  
find the original ~~jacket~~ of the Report and the office  
copy is forwarded. <sup>TEXT</sup>

*A. F. Haviland*  
(A.F. Haviland)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

ARH/ID.



DS. 30/1  
Sub District Office,  
WAU.  
6th January, 1955.

District Office,  
L A E.

PATROL REPORT No. WAU 1/55-56

I forward herewith Patrol Report of a Patrol to the Biangai and Biaru Census Divisions by Mr. G. R. Grey, Patrol Officer.

Under the heading "Native Affairs" on page 3 of the report mention is made of a group of Papuan people who have taken up residence near GORUA.

Perhaps you would be pleased to send an extract of the report to the District Officer of the Taipini area and obtain his views.

No harm should result from the group remaining in the GORUA area but a future patrol should ascertain and record their right of occupation and bring them into the vital statistics records.

Village Books of WUEJINI, IRAWU and DAUDORO cannot be located at this Office.

Marsden matting is available for the completion of the Kaisenik Bridge and will be forwarded to the village at an early date.

Reference appendix 'B'. I would be glad if the Director be asked to clarify the conditions of transfer, if any, of the 11,000 hectare block.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G.R. Haviland".

G. R. HAVILAND,  
Assistant District Officer.

Enc. 2.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

REPORT OF PATROL TO BIANGAI AND BIARU VALLEYS.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL

G. R. GREY P. O.

AREA PATROLED

BIANGAI AND BIARU VALLEYS

DURATION OF PATROL

19 days;  
29/11/55 to 17/12/55

PATROL PERSONNEL

4 members R. P. N. G. C.  
1 N. M. O.  
personal servant  
carriers (25-30)

OBJECTS OF PATROL

- 1) CENSUS REVISION
- 2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

MAP REFERENCE

See attached tracing.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

EXPEDITION DIARY

Tuesday 29th. Nov.

A. M. Traveled to KAISINIK by utility.  
P. M. Censused KAISINIK and KWEMBU villages.

Wednesday 30th. Nov.

A. M. Visited KWEMBU village 1 hour's walk away.  
P. M. Proceeded to WARABUNG rest house, two hour's walk up valley

Thursday 1st. Dec.

At WARABUNG, censused BIAWEN, WINIMA, ILARU, WURAWURA.

Friday 2nd. Dec.

A. M. Visited and inspected BIAWEN village.  
P. M. Visited and inspected WINIMA village.

Saturday 3rd. Dec.

A. M. Visited and inspected ILARU village.  
P. M. Working on census books and figures.

Sunday 4th. Dec.

0830 hrs. Departed WARABUNG rest house  
1530 hrs. Camped at WARABUNG camp after long hard climb.

Monday 5th. Dec.

1010 hrs. Departed camp after heavy rain.  
1410 hrs. Camped in bush, track bad to this point.

Tuesday 6th. Dec.

0900 hrs. Broke camp and continued climb over dividing range.  
1310 hrs. Arrived at WUDJINI village in BIARU valley.

Wednesday 7th. Dec.

A. M. Censused WUDJINI group.  
P. M. Visited DAUDORO hamlet, two hours away.

Thursday 8th. Dec.

0905 hrs. Departed WUDJINI village,  
1000 hrs. Arrived at TAURIS after easy walk on good road.  
Census and inspection.

Friday 9th. Dec.

0930 hrs. Departed TAURIS, climbing rim of valley.  
1220 hrs. Arrived at TORI, census and inspection.

Saturday 10th. Dec.

At TORI

Sunday 11th. Dec.

At TORI; two court cases heard.



Monday 12th. Dec.

0750 hrs. Departed TORI  
1400 hrs. Arrived at GORUA, over descending track, census.

Tuesday 13th. Dec.

1415 hrs. Departed GORUA, climbed.  
1540 hrs. Arrived back at TORI.

Wednesday 14th. Dec.

1040 hrs. Departed TORI.  
1310 hrs. Arrived at TAURIS, changed carriers, lunched.  
1340 hrs. Left TAURIS.  
1440 hrs. Arrived back at WUDJINI.

Thursday 15th. Dec.

0630 hrs. Left WUDJINI for climb over range.  
1435 hrs. Camped at WARABUNG camp.

Friday 16th. Dec.

0830 hrs. Broke camp and climbed.  
1230 hrs. Arrived at WARABUNG rest house, lunched.  
1330 hrs. Left rest house and headed down valley.  
1530 hrs. Patrol arrived back at KAISINIK village.

Saturday 17th. Dec.

Patrol transported to WAU by truck.

Tuesday 20th. Dec.

A. M. Vehicled to WANDUMI village, and inspection.

END OF DIARY

-ooOoo-

INTRODUCTION:-

This was the first patrol into the BIANGAI and BIARU valleys since early in 1953, a lapse of this long being due to the shortage of patrolling staff at WAU in that period.

Both areas have been well patrolled in the past, and from reading previous patrol reports this was essential in keeping the peoples up to scratch, as they were apparently inclined to backslide without constant attention.

This being the first patrol in approximately 2½ years, I was agreeably suprised to find very little evidence of expected neglect, in the respective valleys, and praise the work of previous Officers through the areas patrolled and can say that it has had an effective result on the people.

-ooOoo-

NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

The patrol was received well in all villages, especially in the BIARU group, where a "sing-sing" was held in all places on the night of the arrival of the patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS Cont.

At the very far end of the BIARU valley, just across from the village of GORUA, are living natives of the KUNIMAIPA area, they have been given or sold land by the GORUA natives, and have been there for some three to four years. Previously these people were administered from TAPINI station, and two V.C.s are in the village; according to the Village Constable's Register, the last patrol to their village was in or about 1948, since then they have been moving until they eventually settled on GORUA ground.

The head V.C. does not hold a census book and says that one was never issued to their group; this man has glowing reports by previous TAPINI Officers, and has accompanied patrols from that side through the KUKUKUKU country; there is no record of entry of pay in his Register. None of the group speak Motu, but a number are fluent in Pidgin English and the two V.C.s act in the capacity of Lulual and Tultul.

I did not take a census of them, thinking it best to leave the matter for advice from Headquarters; regarding the difference between Papuan and New Guinea natives as Australian subjects and Australian protected persons, respectively.

-ooOoo-

AGRICULTURE

Very little has been done by these people, except for their own sustenance crops, although by observing and working for European gardeners and planters around Wau, they well know the fertility of their country.

Presently about 5000 young coffee plants are being distributed through the BIANGAI valley; these were grown in a nursery at KAISINIK from seed supplied by the Administration; they are about 6 months old. An Agricultural Officer was in this area this month (December) and will have reported more fully on this scheme.

The BIARU people grow a fair amount of European vegetables, but only in the lower end of the valley is any fruit grown, citrus trees being a leader in this field. Bananas and pineapples are being slowly introduced to the top end of the valley.

-ooOoo-

LIVESTOCK AND GAME.

Native pigs are kept in both valleys but not to any great extent; these pigs are kept in small groups in the surrounding bush, and each village has several pig colonies.

Game is apparently limited to the BIARU valley, the main there being all types of birds with only a minority of pigeons; no big game was seen or heard of.

Bees and fish are caught or speared in both areas but not in any great numbers, this is the only method of obtaining fish and traps are not made.

Poultry was not evident on this patrol, no more than half a dozen birds being seen, and these in the villages within three hours of Wau.

-ooOoo-



CENSUS:

Seven villages were censused in each valley and gave a total population of 1455 people, 782 in the BIANGAI and 673 in the BIARU. Men outnumbered women in all villages, the margin being varied and in some cases very high.

On arrival at WUDJINI in the BIARU valley, it was found that the book containing the census figures of that village and the attached hamlets of IRAVU and DAUDORO, had been left at Wau some time ago, hence it was necessary to compile a new book and no figures in the Births, Deaths and Migration columns are available for these three places.

As previously mentioned, the KUNIMAIPA group were not censused.

Village Population Register is attached with complete census figures, as Appendix 'A'.

-ooOoo-

NATIVE LABOUR=

The villages are small in these areas and the total population is not very high with the result that the native labour potential is limited, Appendix 'B' shows relative figures.

A fairly large proportion of the eligible male workers in the BIANGAI valley are absent at work, but mainly in and around the Wau-Bulolo towns, with the result that they are quite often at home in the villages, and village life and maintenance does not suffer.

The BIARU group have only a small proportion of workers away, and only ~~ten~~ fourteen outside the District, and I would say that more could leave from here for work without endangering the economy of the village.

--ooOoo--

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:-

The health of these peoples was quite fair, at the time of the patrol though, a number of people in the BIANGAI area were suffering from heavy colds and some of the elderly ones had developed pneumonia, this I put down to the change of season and think it would be likely to be an annual sickness.

The BIARU people showed a marked lack of interest in personal hygiene with the result that a number of the children suffered from small sores etc., only a few yaws were seen and two scabies, these together with the worst of the sores were treated on the outward journey with injections and had either cleared up or started to by the return journey.

Two Native Medical Orderlys are stationed in the BIANGAI valley at WANDUMI village just out of Wau, both seem keen and efficient men and have a natural advantage in being close to the hospital and Wau. There is one Orderly at TAURIS in the BIARU area, he did not strike me as being a very efficient lad, and I would suggest that a more capable boy be sent there in charge with the present one as assistant, this of course relying on the availability of an N.M.O. at Wau.

A Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol and proved a very useful asset, especially in the BIARU.

A moderately high rate of malaria was noted in the lower villages of the BIARU, i.e. TORI and GORUA, whilst most other villages showed only a normal incidence of malaria.

-ooOoo-

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

The first section of road follows, from KAISINIK to WARABUNG rest house was part of the old road constructed during the war, this is now out of commission but could be made serviceable again; the bridge about three hundred yards on the Wau side of KAISINIK village, is out but the natives are now working on more bearers and as soon as these are down, iron will be supplied from Wau and the road to KAISINIK will be right through.

Another bridge is the exit from KAISINIK, this was a wire suspension bridge covered in planks, now it consists of bush timber only laid across the wires which seem strong but would undoubtedly have to be replaced if the road were to be serviceable again.

The roads in the BIARU valley were good between villages, as were also those in the BIANGAI; however the connecting road from one group to the other was in terrible condition, in the middle section. Here the road climbed to about 8000' and passed through moss forest and it was obvious that nothing had been done on the road for at least twelve months. Two police were left at WUDJINI whilst the patrol was in the BIARU area, and they supervised the clearing of the road again, so that on the return journey, the going was much easier.

-00000-

IA GISTERIAL:-

The only cases brought before the patrol were two of adultery at the village of TORI in the BIARU, both defendants were convicted and sentenced to two months in hard labour at Wau gaol.

-00000-

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:-

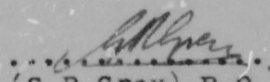
Most villages were in good order and only minor directions were necessary for the betterment of them, it was directed that a few houses be replaced and the surrounding 'pig fences' repaired in some places.

From the village of TORI at the far end of the BIARU, one can climb about 400' and from there see the Papuan Gulf, I did this on a very clear day and estimated that I could see the Coast in the vicinity of KUKIPI in the KEREMA area, I mention this in case it may be of assistance to the Radio branch who I believe are interested in installing V. H. F. equipment from Moresby to Wau.

-00000-

APPENDICES:-

- 'A' Village Population Register
- 'B' Native Labour Statistics.
- 'C' Return of Village Officials.

  
(G. R. Grey) P. O.



**APPENDIX 'B' Native Labour Statistics**

VILLAGE	Labour Potential 16-45 yrs.	men absent	% absent
KAISINIK	21	11	52.4%
KWEMBU	15	3	20.0%
WINIMA	27	9	33.3%
ILARU	28	13	46.4%
WURAWURA	36	10	27.7%
BIAWEN	46	24	52.2%
<hr/>			
WUDJINI	11	1	9.1%
IRAVU	21	4	19.0%
DAUDORO	24	6	25.0%
TAURIS	61	21	34.4%
TORI	35	13	37.1%
GORUA	17	1	6.0%
ULUM	14	3	21.4%
<hr/>			
BIANGAI Group	218	85	39.0%
BIARU Group	183	49	26.8%

-00000-

  
 (G. K. Grey) P. O.

I discovered that a third of the population in the village of KAISINIK is absent and therefore labour is scarce, and a lot of his time at the other villages and also reported to me.

It is to be seen that there are no men available in the BIANGAI area, but I will not be making any appointments there until I have seen the situation of the BIANGAI area.

APPENDIX 'C' Return of Village Officials

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>M/Tultul</u>
KAISINIK	NINGA (Paramount)		
KWEMBU	YARUA	KUMBABU	
ILARU	YABI	NALU	WOBU
WINIMA	TAUWUMBEI	YAIBA	MARI
WURAWURA	KOMU	KAUWA	KAIYA
BIAWEN	KOINI	NALU	ULU
WUDJINI =			KOARIP
IRAVU =	ARU	KAMUNI	WARAU
DAUDORO =		WAWA	
TAURIS		WAU'UN REI'I	
TORI	ASI		TABARO
GORUA ++		ARU	KAI
ULUM ++	KAU		

= Hamlets of WUDJINI

++ Combined in one village.

-ooOoo-

I recommend that a Tultul be appointed in the village of KAISINIK to assist the Paramount Luluai NINGA, who spends a lot of his time at the other villages and also reporting to Wau.

It will be seen that there are not many Officials in the BIARU area, but I told them that I will not recommend any appointments there until I think they are doing a better job on their section of the BIANGAI - BIARU road.

-ooOoo-

.....  
G. R. Grey P. O.



APPENDIX 'D' Comments on Education

Government schools

There is one Government school in the BIANGAI area, this is at KAISINIK village only thirty minutes by car from Wau; a native teacher runs this school, assisted by a female teacher.

The school is well kept, with three school rooms and a teacher's residence, three classes are taught straight from village schools, whilst one class is run for beginners.

Mission schools

Mission teachers are stationed in the BIANGAI villages of WANDUMI, ILARU, BIAWEN and WINIMA, teaching in the YABIM tongue, and it is from these that most of the pupils at the Government school are drawn, although some go on in the higher Mission schools at Lae and Finschafen

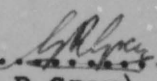
Two Mission boys are stationed at IRUVU in the BIARU area although only one of these is a teacher, the other being an Evangelist or Pastor, these are not well established here and very little teaching was evident.

General

The teachers at the Government KAISINIK school seem to be doing a very good job, quite a number of the pupils spoke very good English even in the beginners class.

The two higher grades, which would approximate 4 and 4A grades down South, were doing a test, during my visit and showed themselves to be quite capable penmen.

-ooOoo-

  
(G. R. Grey) P. O.

APPENDIX 'E' Report on Alienated Land

Sketch plans attached show areas of alienated land owned by the groups patrolled.

The small section of some 3000 ha. is only a twenty year timber lease, a copy of the instrument for which is held at this Office, this was taken on the 16th. November 1951; this is known locally as the KLARISSA Ck. lease and is held by New Guinea Gold Ltd., they started logging there about two years ago when the lease was granted and to date have logged about half of the area; a new access road has just been completed and they about to move in again and clear the remaining half.

The large area of some 11000 ha. has been the ~~subject~~ subject of a controversy in the last few weeks.

The map in the Dept of Mines at Wau show the land as having been bought outright on the 6th. February 1939, but the natives of WANDUMI say that only the timber rights were purchased. They are quite adamant in their claim and quote as their authority our present Director, Mr. A. A. Roberts, who they say was the investigating Officer at the time, and said that only timber rights were being bought.

Mr. A. Fry at present in Wau in the Mines Dept. has told me that Mr. McAdam, who was then stationed at Bulolo was the actual purchaser of the area, and thinks that the land itself was bought.

No documents other than the map at the Mines Office, are held at Wau and it would be appreciated if the position could be clarified from Port Moresby, as the present situation is unsatisfactory.

No other land in the area patrolled has been alienated.

Sketch map attached:-

.....  
G. R. Grey P. O.



# Population Register

Area Patrolled: SIARU - BIANGAI VALLEYS

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M + F
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F	
			9	1	2				3	9	21	8	15	-	18	2.8	21	16	11	15	78
	1	2	1	1					2	6	15	9	9	-	12	2.3	13	12	12	10	53
1		4	4	5	1	5				8	27	3	22	1	23	2.3	23	18	17	20	97
		9	6	4	1	7	2	4		10	28	7	23	2	23	2.4	23	19	14	20	109
	1	9	2	1		14	3			16	36	8	31	1	34	3.1	36	35	24	35	159
		19	4	5		4	1	4		19	46	8	28	1	30	2.7	41	35	20	29	162
2	3	10	2	5		1				13	45	10	27	-	30	2.1	31	19	31	25	124
3	5	62	20	23	2	31	6	13		81	218	53	155	5	170		188	154	129	154	782
				1						3	11	2	9	-	11	3.3	9	14	10	9	43
		3	2							6	21	5	17	-	18	2.6	15	27	20	20	88
		2				1				4	24	4	18	-	19	2.9	24	20	24	24	99
2	5	14	1	7	2	2				17	61	17	47	-	50	1.9	35	39	45	46	191
	4	13	5				1	1		4	35	11	23	1	25	1.9	21	22	22	20	105
1	1	1	1					1		10	17	8	17	1	19	2.4	24	21	21	20	99
	2	2	1	1		2				9	14	4	13	1	14	3.1	16	12	12	12	53
5	3	12	35	10	14	2	5	1	2	53	183	51	144	3	156		144	155	154	151	673



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. WAU 2. 55/56

Patrol Conducted by E. R. Johnson Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Upper Watut

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 5 (3 Police, 1 N. M. O., 1 personal serv.)

Duration—From 2/12/55 to 5/12/55  
19/12/1955 to 23/12/1955

2/1/56 to 26/1/56  
Number of Days 25

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/19.55 Patrol Officer A. Cottle

Medical 11/19.55 E. M. A. J. Turner, Mumeng

Map Reference 4 mile strat series NG WAU first edition 1942

Objects of Patrol (i) Investigate possibility of acquiring a Pastoral Lease  
(ii) Manki Village Settlement.  
(iii) Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....



APPENDIX "D"

Village Popul

Year..... 1955 - 56 .....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Males	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		
NAUTI	5.1.56	5	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTOMIA	✓	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
YAGUI (YOKUA)	✓	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
WEIGANDA	6.1.56	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
WANDINI	✓	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
KAUMUNGA	✓	2	4	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	6
SEPANDA	7.1.56	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	7	-	-	-	1
YAUWIPU	✓	2	4	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
AGAGANDA	✓	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
GUMI	8.1.56	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
PARAROA	✓	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
IAKYAU	✓	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
MENYI	9.1.56	5	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IMAKANATA	✓	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
KIETO	✓	5	5	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
HAWATA	10.1.56	6	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ANDARORA	✓	5	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL		41	51	16	11	6	3	3	4	1	2	4	2	19	20	-	-	-	26

Doc No. 21-1-7

~~21-1-7~~  
20-7-21

XXXXXXXXXXXX

XXX

22nd June, 1956.

The District Officer,  
Moyobe District,  
L.A.

BULWA GOLD TREDGING LIMITED

APPLICATION FOR PASTORAL LEASE.

Your memorandum 30-2-40 of 13th. February, 1956,  
accompanying Map Patrol Report No. 2/55-56, refers.

In view of an adverse report on the area applied  
for received from the Director of Agriculture, Stock and  
Fisheries, the Director of Lands has advised that no further  
action in regard to this land is required at present.

*A.A.*

(A.A. Roberts) *D*  
Director.

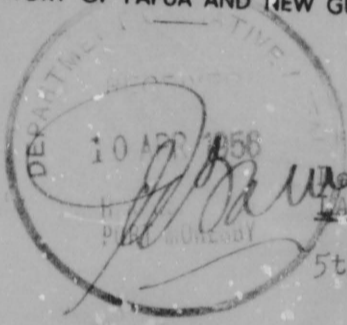
*PIA*  
*2/7/56*



30/9/21 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 17-1-14 - 130

DYW.AH

Department of Native Affairs,  
P.M.A.E.

5th April, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

WAI PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 55/56 REFERS

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have six photostatic copies made of the map attached to the abovementioned Patrol Report as requested by the Assistant District Officer, Wau, in his letter 30/1-22 of 24th January, 1956, which accompanied this Report.

20 lanes  
19/4/56  
make to 100  
2/1/56  
30/1

*D. Young-Whitforde*  
(D. Young-Whitforde)  
A/DISTRICT OFFICER

87A Bv 30/1

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To S. P. O. From E. O. (2) Date 29/2/56.  
Subject PASTORAL LEASE APPLICATION - BUKOLO GOLD DRIVING  
Date LTD.

Re: WAO P.R. 2/55-56.  
Do. Loe memo 30-2-40 of 18/2/56.

The matter should be pursued,  
and the report and statements  
required to be collected.

(see also file 34-1-196)

*[Signature]*



INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To..... From.....

Subject *See note on covering memo.* Date.....

Providing the necessary staff  
-can be made available at the  
proposed to re-open the Kotakini  
Post during the forthcoming  
financial year. Provision will  
be made for the estimates.

*JH*  
2/2

34-1-7  
XX NA. 34-1-196  
—30-9-21

2nd. March, 1956

The Director of Lands, Surveys & Mines,  
POKE MORRETT

DILLO GOLD DREDGING LIMITED.  
APPLICATION FOR AN AGRICULTURAL LEASE.

Your memorandum LA.3295 (N.G.) 6422 of the 14th. March, 1955 refers.

2. I attach for your information copy of Appendix "E", Wau Patrol Report No. 2/55-56, containing details of an investigation into the above matter by the patrolling officer, Mr. H.R. Johnson, who visited the Upper Watut area between 2nd. December, 1955 and 16th. January, 1956.

3. The comments of the District Officer, Lao, in his covering letter on the report were:-

"On the question of the acquisition of pastoral land in the Upper Watut Valley, it is advised that I have no recommendations to submit at present. One of the objects of the patrol was, inter alia, to "take statements regarding land ownership in the area which is the subject of a proposed land purchase". This has not been done as yet. In its present form, the recommendation on Page 12 that the area be classified as "waste and vacant" cannot be put into effect as point (1) on page 13 argues against the conditions of S.11 of the Land Ordinance. Several points not mentioned in the report suggest that the land is "Waste and Vacant".

(1). The mining Warden informs me that his office has never been able to find land owners who can lay claim to monies outstanding in mining lease rentals.

(2). Mr. Niall, District Commissioner, informs me that the area was completely unoccupied prior to the recent war and that the moving into the area by natives is only a recent development.

Before making any recommendations the above two points will be reported on and statements by natives will be taken.

My interest in acquiring this area is that the development of it will greatly assist native economic development. I will be glad to receive your advice on whether or not the matter should be pursued."

4. The District Officer is being instructed to pursue the matter further and to obtain the reports and statements to which he refers.



2.

5. I do not appear to have received a reply to my minute DS.34-1-196 of 21st. February, 1955, addressed to you, regarding the legal position relating to mining tenements in the area being investigated.

*A.A.*  
(A.A. Roberts) *J*  
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

26/9/21 ✓

DYW.AH

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 17-1-14 - 32



Department of Native Affairs,  
LAE.

23rd February, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

WAU PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 55/56 REFERS

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have six photostatic copies made of the map attached to the abovementioned Patrol Report as requested by the Assistant District Officer, Wau, in his letter 30/1-22 of 24th January, 1956, which accompanied this Report.

*Young-Whitforde*  
(D. Young-Whitforde)  
A/DISTRICT OFFICER



30/9/21 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

3c-2-40

No. 18.1.3-11

DYW.AH

Department of Native Affairs,  
LAE.

13th February, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - WAU 2/55-56  
UPPER WATUT

.... Attached please find abovementioned report.

The comments of the Assistant District Officer, Wau, cover the main features of the patrol.

It is agreed that the system of sending specially trained police of known good character and temperament around in an advisory capacity, has the effect of encouraging the villagers to improve economic and living conditions. The system has been successful in the Lae Sub-District for over a year and the natives of that <sup>appreciate</sup> area are appreciative of the Administration policy of sending police out on such tasks.

*Handwritten note:* In agreement

The position in the KAPAU area is far from good and forms one of the grounds for the recommendation that KOBAKINI be reopened. It is felt that, in view of the long period of time that has elapsed since the KAPAU was first contacted, nothing short of the establishment of a post in the area will be effective. Whilst it is appreciated that the Highlands area is in need of patrol posts to open up new areas, it is recommended that the older neglected areas be given a high priority in staff. It would be appreciated if a special officer, experienced in this type of work, could be made available to re-open KOBAKINI. The opening of this post will greatly assist the eventual pacification of the MENYAMYA Sub-District.

*Handwritten note:* In agreement

On the question of the acquisition of pastoral land in the Upper Watut Valley, it is advised that I have no recommendations to submit at present. One of the objects of the patrol was, inter alia, to "take statements regarding land ownership in the area which is the subject of a proposed land purchase." This has not been done as yet. In its present form, the recommendation on Page 12 that the area be classified as "Waste and Vacant" cannot be put into effect as point (1) on page 13 argues against the conditions of S.11 of the Land Ordinance. Several points not mentioned in the Report suggest that the land is "Waste and Vacant".

(1) The Mining Warden informs me that his office has never been able to find land owners who can lay claim to monies outstanding in mining lease rentals.

(2) Mr. Niall, District Commissioner, informs me that the area was completely unoccupied prior to the recent war and that the moving into the area by natives is only a recent development.

Before making any recommendations the above two points will be reported on and statements by natives will be taken.

My interest in acquiring this area is that the development of it will greatly assist native economic development. I will be

Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

-2-

30-2-40  
~~18.1.3-11~~  
13th February, 1956.

↓ glad to receive your advice on whether or not the matter should  
be pursued.

*Young-Whitforde*  
(D. Young-Whitforde)  
A/DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TJL/ID.

DS. 30/1 - 22  
Sub District Office,  
WAU.  
24th January, 1956.

District Officer,  
L. A. E.

3  
PATROL REPORT - WAU 2-55/56.  
E.R. JOHNSON - PATROL OFFICER.

The above report is submitted herewith and the following comments are made.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - No patrol staff has been stationed at Wau for some time, this being relieved by the advent of Messrs Johnson and Grey. Two patrols have been carried out since that time and it is the intention to use Patrol Officer Grey's services for more intensive patrolling.

It is hoped to institute a programme of coffee planting for the Wau Sub-District villages in the near future and, for this purpose, the attachment of one or more trained members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary from Lae would be of great assistance. Prior to commencing this work it is desired to confer with Mr. Wilson, Agricultural Officer, and obtain the necessary material and advice. The Agricultural Assistant is doing his best but police supervision only will make it effective.

Also it would be a good idea to commence planting orange and lemon trees in suitable localities as there would be a ready market for these commodities at Bulolo. If Mr. Walmersley could be approached, he could make some arrangement with this Office for the supply of seedlings.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH - The improvement in this aspect is pleasing, though the infant mortality rate is rather high.

AROTFA has been handed over to the European Medical Assistant at Wau for his consideration as a possible Aid Post Orderly.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION - The Kapau area, from which the New Tribes Mission was expelled, is a very primitive area and it is not desirable for missionaries to enter these areas, which have had little contact. It is intended to send a patrol to this area, to ascertain the present attitude of the people to contact with the Administration.

ROADS AND BRIDGES - The natives will be encouraged to work on the roads mentioned, when members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary are in the area on the coffee project. It would be a big advantage to be able to make short visits to these places by vehicle from Wau.

MAPPING - The map submitted by Mr. Johnson has been drawn on the 1 mile to 1 inch scale in order to show the area required for pastoral lease.

Could photostatic copies be made of this map please and two copies returned here.

CONCLUSION - Staff permitting Mr. Johnson's recommendation, for six-monthly patrolling of this area, will be adhered to.

APPENDIX "B" - Police supervision as mentioned under my comments on Native Affairs, would materially assist with the Manki coffee plantings.

APPENDIX "D" - The villages of Wandumi and Kioto are rather heavily recruited and restriction on recruiting from these villages may be advisable.

Village population registers have been requisitioned.

APPENDIX "E" - This additional report on the required Pastoral Lease indicates that the natives are quite unwilling to accede to the sale. In the sale of such large areas of land the natives are bound to be reticent, as they have seen other large areas taken up by the Administration and feel that they are gradually being denuded of their land rights. They cannot understand the payment of large sums of money, as was done for the land mentioned in Appendix "F", and expect the handouts to be continuous; especially when the money paid has commenced to slip through their fingers and they have nothing left to show for it.

It would seem a much better idea to have such large sums paid into a fund, as was done at Manki, where the accruing interest enables an annual dividend to be paid.

Further representations can be made to the natives concerning this area but, from previous reports, it is doubtful if they will agree. Also the insistence on the purchase appears to be making them more obstinate.

APPENDIX "F" - The materials for these improvements have been ordered and, when it is known what funds remain, further action will be taken in accordance with the recommendations.

No comments are made on the statements from the natives except that it is indicative of the misunderstanding concerning large land sales by these people.

GENERAL - Mr. Johnson has carried out a difficult task most satisfactorily and has presented the findings in a clear and concise manner.

It is regretted that he will only be remaining here for a further week.

Claims for Camping Allowance by Messrs Johnson and Grey are submitted herewith.

*T. J. Leabreter*  
T. J. LEABRETER,  
Assistant District Officer.

Enc.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub - District Office,  
Wau.  
21st January, 1955

The Assistant District Officer,  
Wau.

PATROL REPORT

2

District of Morobe Report No. 2 55/56.

Patrol Conducted by E. R. Johnson Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Upper Watut

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil  
Natives 5

Duration From 2/12/55 to 5/12/55  
19/12/55 to 23/12/55  
2/1/56 to 16/1/56

Number of days 25

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by Native Affairs /1/55  
Medical /11/55

Map Reference 4 mile strat series NG WAU first edition, 1942.

Objects of Patrol (i) Investigate possibility of acquiring Pastoral  
Lease, Upper Watut Valley.  
(ii) Manki Village Settlement  
(iii) Routine Administration.

INDEX

Patrol Diary .....	Page 1
Introduction .....	Page 3
Native Affairs .....	Page 3
Census .....	Page 5
Medical and Health .....	page 5
Missions and Education .....	Page 6
Roads and Bridges .....	Page 6
Magisterial .....	Page 6
Mapping .....	Page 6
Conclusion .....	Page 7
Appendix "A" - Village Officials.. Upper Watut Area .....	Page 8
Appendix "B" - Agricultural and Livestock .....	Page 9
Appendix "C" - Anthropological Data .....	Page 10
Appendix "D" - Census Statistics... Upper Watut Area .....	Page 11
Appendix "E" - Land Investigation.. B.G.D. Pastoral Lease ..	Page 12
Appendix "F" - Manki Village Settlement and Investigation Previous Land Purchase - Forestry, Bulolo ..	Page 14
Appendix "G" - Alienated Land, Upper Watut Valley .....	Page 20

PATROL DIARY

1956

Friday 2nd December

Departed Wau 1000 hrs for the Upper Watut Valley. Arrived Slate Creek 1230 hrs in heavy rain which lasted all day.

Saturday 3rd

Had talks with all Village Officials in the area re Land Ownership and possible transfer to the Administration.

Sunday 4th

At MANKI village, where houses inspected, and repairs to be done were noted. Talks with natives re coffee, possible repairs to the houses, and complaints.

Monday 5th

Departed Slate Creek 0800 hrs and returned to Bulolo arriving at 1100 hrs. Returned to Wau with Mr. Haviland, A. D. O.

Tuesday 6th

Reports on Land Investigation (Ref DS 34/3/2) and Manki Village Settlement (Ref DS 34/2/1) submitted to the A. D. O., Wau.

Wednesday 7th  
to  
Sunday 18th

Supreme Court sittings, Wau, attended as defending officer.

Monday 19th

Departed Wau 0800 hrs for Upper Watut. Arrived at Slate Creek at 1200 hrs (road in a very bad state) and continued to OTIBANDA arriving there at 1400 hrs. Camp made.

Tuesday 20th

At OTIBANDA waiting for Village Officials to arrive, Heavy rain all day.

Wednesday 21st

Again interviewed Village Officials and various natives who accompanied these Officials, re Land Investigation.

Thursday 22nd

To KAUMUNGA and WANDINI villages where general talks were held with all the inhabitants. To SEPANDA village in afternoon and talks again held. Returned to Otibanda 1700 hrs.

Friday 23rd

To MANKI Village where land ownership was ~~discussed~~ discussed. Departed Slate Creek 1400 hrs for Wau, arriving 1700 hrs.

Saturday 24th  
to  
Sunday 1st January  
1956

Remained in Wau for Christmas and New Year.

Monday 2nd January

Departed Wau 0730 hrs and arrived at Slate Creek at 0930 hrs. Walked to Otibanda, arriving there at 1200 hrs. Afternoon spent in making camp.

Tuesday 3rd

Interviewed all Village Officials in Upper Watut area re land ownership and possible transfer of land to the Administration. Statements taken re ownership.

Wednesday 4th

Statements taken from MANKI villagers re C. N. G. T. Ltd timber lease (area between Bulolo and Watut rivers).



## PATROL DIARY (Continued)

1956

- Thursday 5th Departed Otibanda 0900 hrs for Nauti Village, arriving there 1130 hrs. Census revised and village inspected. Returned to Otibanda via TOTOMIA and YAGUI (YOKUA) villages. These villages inspected and census revised in each case.
- Friday 6th Departed OTIBANDA 0800 hrs, arrived WAIGANDA 0830 hrs where census revised and village inspected. Departed WAIGANDA ~~XXX~~ and arrived SEPANDA village 1700 hrs after revising census and inspecting villages of KAUMANGA and WANDINI.
- Saturday 7th Revised census and inspected village of SEPANDA; departed SEPANDA 0930 hrs and arrived at PARAROA village after passing through the villages of AGAGANDA, and YAUWIPU. Census revised and village inspected in each case.
- Sunday 8th Inspected village and revised census of PARAROA, departing for GUMI village 0830 hrs. Arrived GUMI 1130 hrs (divide 6,500 feet above sea level) Census revised and village inspected. Returned to the Slate Creek and proceeded upstream to IAKYAU village, arriving there 1600 hrs. Village inspected and census revised.
- Monday 9th Departed IAKYAU 0730 hrs and proceeded upstream to MENYI Village, where census was revised and village inspected. Proceeded to IMAKANATA, arriving there at ~~X~~ 1000 hrs (10 minutes from MENYI). Census revised and village inspected. To KIETO Village on ~~the~~ opposite side of valley, arriving there at 1.330 hrs, Village inspected and census revised. Returned to IAKYAU village for night.
- Tuesday 10th Departed IAKYAU 0800 hrs, arrived HAWATA 0815 hrs, where village inspected and census revised. Departed HAWATA 1000 hrs and arrived at ANDARORO village at 1400 hrs, after passing through PARAROA village. Census of ANDARORO revised and village inspected.
- Wednesday 11th Departed ANDARORO 0900 hrs for NEW TRIBES MISSION (Slate Creek) to survey mission lease. After completing the first boundary, the chain was accidentally broken in avoiding snakes. Proceeded to MANKI village, arriving there at 1400 hrs. Contacted Mr. G. Grey, Patrol Officer who had arrived from Bulolo that day.
- Thursday 12th In company with Mr. Grey, checked over the statements of the MANKI Village natives re this C. N. G. T. Ltd. Timber lease (25,000 acres). Also rechecked land ownership titles, Upper Watut Valley.
- Friday 13th Court for Native Affairs held at MANKI village. (Three cases)
- Saturday 14th Accompanied by Mr. Grey, a survey was made of the area adjacent to the village site, for a possible coffee nursery - one was found.
- Sunday 15th Day observed.
- Monday 16th Departed MANKI 0800 hrs, arriving Bulolo 0900 hrs (With ~~XX~~ ~~X~~ ~~XXXX~~ Mr. F. Brown, Gold and Power)

### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this patrol was in the first place to investigate the possibility of purchasing a 10,000 acre block of land from the natives in the Upper Watut area. The area of land was to be between the Slate and the Surprise Creeks, with parts of the Watut river and the Dredging, Sluicing, Claims alongside that river to be the eastern boundary. (See attached map).

Also, a report was to be made on the condition of MANKI Village, as to what repairs were needed, and the quantity of materials required. A sum of £476.3.8 has been allocated for this project.

Reports on the above were forwarded to the Assistant District Officer, Wau, on the 6th December, 1955; however, further instructions were received from the A. D. O., Wau, and the District Officer, Lae. The patrol returned to the area, re-investigating the matters that had concerned the earlier patrol, and also investigating other matters that had been brought to the A. D. O.'s attention by the earlier patrol. This included a quick trip through the area attending to matters of health, hygiene, and native administration. Reports on these matters, including a summary of the two earlier reports (DS 34/3/2 Land Investigation - Upper Watut of the 6th December, 1955, and DS 34/2/1 Manki Village Settlement of the same date), can be found in the appendices at the end of this report.

It was noted whilst at Otibanda, that the last census patrol to this area was during January of last year. It was decided to combine a revision of census with the other matters pertaining to the patrol. The patrol itself was rather hurried, due to the importance of the above Land Investigations, and other matters referred to in the Appendices.

### NATIVE AFFAIRS

This valley is the stepping stone into the restricted areas of the Kapau/Kareeba, and has seen numbers of patrols go into this area, taking, as carriers, the natives from this valley. Again a major portion of the patrols have not been directly concerned with the Upper Watut people, as the main function was to contact the inhabitants of the Kapau and Kareeba river valleys. In other words there have been few "specialised" patrols to the Upper Watut.

This has brought about, amongst the natives, a state of apathy, as, at the start of this patrol they appeared not to trust the Administration, or for that matter, any other Europeans. This manifested itself in various ways.

Generally the Village Officials have little, if any, influence over the people. This results in dirty villages, uncut roads, dis-interest towards the cultivation of coffee, and the failure (at the start of the patrol) to provide carriers.

Again, the Manki Village complaints about their sale of land to Commonwealth New Guinea Timbers Ltd. has prejudiced the entire valley against the Administration, and this is one of the main reasons why the natives refused to sell 10,000 acres of land to the Administration.

It was reported in DS 34/2/1 → Manki Village Settlement - of the 6th December, '55, that the natives were reverting to prohibited customs such as the burying of dead within the village area. This was investigated and found to be correct, though no magisterial action was taken, as the person concerned was the Luluai of the ~~village~~



NATIVE AFFAIRS (Continued)

Village, and there were no other officials. The body was removed, (under the provisions of Regulation 102(4) of the Native Administration Regulations, 1924 as amended to date) and the Luluai severely reprimanded. He was warned that he could not expect to be treated so leniently if such an incident occurred again.

The natives' attitude towards the cultivation of coffee is one of complete dis-interest - with one exception, the villages of TOTOMIA and ANDARORO, which under the guidance of ex Sergeant Watsau, have young coffee trees already under shade trees. This dis-interest is due to the fact that coffee is a long term crop, as one has to wait five years before collecting the first crop. It is this waiting that irks the natives, and if coffee was such a crop that it matured say every six months, the natives would be more tractable - in other words the native lives rather from day to day than with one eye on the future. This is borne out in the non-acceptance of the advantages of a cattle industry in the valley, though they readily understand the improvements and advantages that will come their way should such an undertaking be started,

It was noted that the only industry that the natives tackled with anything like enthusiasm was gold - mining. The villages have combined in this effort, having at least four claims in the area, with Watsau fronting as General Manager of the enterprise. This gives a quick return for energies expended for only a day or two. However, no one is willing to give an opinion on what they will do when the gold deters out. Watsau realizes the position, but so far has been unable to convince more than a handful of natives that they should exert their energies in other directions.

With the above position in mind, the patrol paid particular attention to the cultivation of coffee in all villages, advising the natives to pay more attention to the efforts of the native Agricultural Assistant in the area, who, incidentally, is doing an excellent job considering the native attitude towards coffee cultivation.

The suggestion of re-forestation was brought up by the patrol - to the meeting of Village Officials at Otibanda, and also when the patrol visited the villages. It was received with interest by the majority of the people who are always willing to accept a new idea as long as it does not entail a lot of hard work on their part. It is recommended that the Department of Forests, Bulolo, be approached with the object of sending young pine trees into the Upper Watut valley to be distributed amongst the villages either by Watsau, or by a Patrol Officer if one is stationed in the area, - the pine trees to be planted on the hillsides in the vicinity of the respective villages. This generation of natives will not be able to reap the benefits, though the succeeding generation may be sufficiently educated to realize the potential of these pine trees. It is suggested that details of this plan be worked out if, and when, such a venture be approved.

Ex-Sergeant Watsau, residing at Totomia Village, has done a tremendous amount of work in the area, though this is more noticeable around the villages adjacent to Totomia. However, his influence is waning, and many of the people in the villages along the Slate Creek pay little, if any, attention to him. He accompanied the patrol and the people of all the villages were told to pay more attention to his advice as he was in the area for a purpose, and not for a holiday.

The patrol noted a distinct change between the villages of the Upper Slate Creek to those situated in the Upper Watut Valley proper. These villages, namely MENYI, IMAKANATA, IAXYAU, HAWATA, and KIETO, appear to be a type of "holiday resort" for the people of the Kapau river area, who reside in these villages for a period of up to

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Continued)

a year, and, if they decide they like the place, they have their names recorded in that village. From there they migrate to the villages of the Upper Watut area (Otibanda area).

The natives in these villages do not speak Pidgin fluently, their mode of living is similar to the people in the Kapau, and it was found that the taking of a census was most difficult, as the people have two names, their own, and their Government one, with the result that they forget their Government names (they use names of birds, trees, stones, water, etc.) with resultant confusion in the Village Register.

Reference Report DS 34/2/1 of the 6/12/55 re Manki Village Settlement, on the matter of village pigs shot, or speared by employees of Gold and Power Ltd. This was investigated fully whilst the patrol was at Manki Village. It was decided that the natives had no claim whatsoever against the employees of Gold and Power Ltd., as the pigs were shot whilst trespassing. The owners were notified of this fact, and had collected the bodies of the pigs. The natives are quite satisfied with this decision.

It was noted that during the course of the patrol, the natives were paying more attention to matters of health, and hygiene, and also the native situation improved. It is thought that the cause of the unsatisfactory attitude previously reported was, in the main, due to insufficient patrolling of this area.

CENSUS

Seventeen villages were revised giving a total population of 2113 persons. This is a decrease of 4 on the previous year's figures.

For other statistics, see Appendix "D" at the end of this report.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The patrol took one of the Native Medical Orderly's stationed at Otibanda, and during the census, he inspected all natives for sores etc. The health of the area was quite good, due to the frequent medical patrols carried out by the Medical Assistant at Muaeng.

One village in the area, that of ANDARORA, appears to be situated in an unhealthy area. This is evidenced by the large number of dysentery cases reported. As mentioned in CENSUS above the population has decreased - this village had six deaths, and four of these were reported to be from dysentery.

The natives of Manki Village wish that one of their number AROTEQ, be sent to Lae and trained as a Medical Orderly. AROTEQ accompanied the patrol back to Wau, and it is recommended that he be accepted.



### MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

There are two Missions operating in the area, namely the Lutheran Mission, and the New Tribes Mission (non-sectarian in nature).

The Lutheran Mission have native exangeliasts in practically all villages in the Upper Watut, though, at present, no move has been made by them to establish a school in the area or in the villages. Out of this area there are 7 children away at the Lutheran Mission School at Mumeng.

The New Tribes now appear to be concentrating more on the Upper Watut area than their original area in the Kapau river area. This is due to the fact that two European members of this Mission, Mr. T. Palmer and Mr. P. Banfield, were told to leave ASEKI Village (Kapau area) and not to come back, or else they would be killed. Their policy now is to gain the confidence of the Upper Watuts, learn the language thoroughly, and then try, to return to the Kapau. At the present time Messrs. Palmer and Banfield are building a house in TOTOMIA Village.

A school has been opened at Rising Sun, and the children are drawn from the Upper Watut area. The enrolment now numbers 48.

### ROADS AND BRIDGES

The roads in the area are excellent, though only foot - pads. They are reasonably well graded and would with some maintenance, be useable for Motor ~~Cycles~~ Cycles. Bridges are trees felled across the streams or creeks.

The motor transport road from Bulolo to Slate Creek, is suitable only for four wheeled drive vehicles, and during the wet season the ~~vehicle~~ vehicle requires either bar-tread tires, or chains. The road continues from Slate Creek, along the Watut river, to within four miles of Otibanda. Very little work is required to construct the road the full distance - this includes the construction of one bridge of approximately 45 feet.

A road capable for use by motor transport could be constructed to IAKYAU Village in the Upper Slate Creek area. This village is within five hours walk of KOBAKINI in the KAPAU area. The distance from IAKYAU to the road head at Slate Creek is approximately twelve miles; thirteen bridges would have to be constructed averaging forty feet in length. The only difficulty to be overcome would be the section between IAKYAU and PARAROA villages, where extensive cutting would be necessary.

### MAGISTERIAL

The Court for Native Affairs sat on three occasions during the patrol, once at PARAROA Village, and twice at MANKI village. A total of 11 (eleven) natives were gaoled for offences referred to in Regulation 83 (a) of the Native Administration Regulations 1924, as amended to date.

### MAPPING

The only map of this area is the 4 mile strategical series N.G. Wau first edition 1942. Appended to this report is ~~an~~ an one inch to the mile map of the Upper Watut area. The rivers and creeks have been transferred from the 4" to 1 mile series, but the ~~positions of all villages have~~ been plotted

MAPPING (Continued)

positions of all villages have been plotted from the patrol's observations.

Alienated Land, proposed 10,000 acre pastoral lease, and the Forestry, Bulolo, timber lease, are all shown on the attached map. It would be appreciated if copies could be made, and two returned to this office, please.

CONCLUSION

As mentioned in Native Affairs, this area improved with the advance of the patrol, however, it is apparent that this was only due to the patrol's proximity to the villages, and that the area will deteriorate until the coming of the next patrol.

It is recommended that patrols should proceed into this area every three or six months depending on staff available.

*E. R. Johnson*

E. R. Johnson  
(Patrol Officer)



APPENDIX "BA "VILLAGE OFFICIALS ↗ UPPER WATUT AREA

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TUL-TUL</u>	<u>MED. TUL-TUL</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
NAUTI	TUGA	-	-	-
TOTOMIA	-	-	-	Ex Serg, WATSAU
YOKUA	-	TANAGO	-	-
WAIGANDA	INCC	-	-	-
WANDINI		ADONYU	-	-
KAUMANGA	INDOWETO	-	-	-
SEPANDA	YAMDAMIBUNDO	YEDEGNO	-	-
YAUWIPU	ANANE	-	KAUWAS	-
AGAGANDA		NADEC	-	-
PARAROA	SIGIRET	-	NAIVATUNGO	-
GUMI	INGAU	↗	-	-
HAWATA	KOLAIJO	-	TAWATE	↗
IAKYAU	WAUNETO	EWAIYO	-	-
MENYI	NEWYENIO	APEO	BANGO	-
IMAKARATA	AGENINGO	-	-	-
KIETO	SIMWAPEO	MAYO	-	-
ANDARORA	-	(AN/ATQ) A PEYO	PUNGAAIPU	-

*E. R. Johnson*  
E. R. Johnson  
(Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX "B"AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK - UPPER WATUT VALLEYCoffee Cultivation

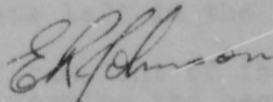
A supply of 1,000 coffee seedlings to Manki Village has been approved (Refer Lae, DS 18-1-3, of the 15/12/55), and with this in mind the patrol marked out an area adjacent to Manki Village where the plants could be kept under shade until they were ready for transplanting. The previous issue of coffee to this village was a failure, due to lack of care on the part of the natives, however they have been told to take greater care of the next lot, and to listen to the native Agricultural Assistant's advice re the care of the plants.

Coffee is grown in all villages though with varied success, the majority of plants have died, though some villages have small, excellent "stands".

Two villages have combined in their coffee growing, namely TOTOMIA and ANDARORA, and under the able leadership of ex-Sergeant Watsau, are growing excellent crops.

Re-afforestation was mentioned to the natives, who appear to be reasonably interested in the idea. Quantities of young pine trees are needed, and it is suggested that the Department of Forests, Bulolo, be asked if they would be willing to co-operate in this plan.

Livestock in the area amounts to a large number of pigs ( of nondescript breed ) two goats obtained from Mr. Franklin, Day Dawn, and a few fowls - whom appear to be half starved.



E. R. Johnson  
(Patrol Officer)



APPENDIX "C"ANTHROPOLOGICAL DATA-UPPER WATUT VALLEY

The patrol did not attempt to collect data on native customs, or on the social structure of the community, as this has been covered fully by earlier patrols. However, an interesting folk story on the origin of the native people as a whole, was obtained. The story will be told in simple English, as it is by this means that folk lore can be best told.

"In the beginning, there was a man named EVENSO and a woman named PAE, no one knows how they got there, they were just there. One day, PAE rushed out of the house, shut the door and locked it. She then set fire to the house, killing EVENSO. After a period of time she returned, and took the bones of EVENSO and put them in a hollow stump full of water. She then went away. Returning later, she saw what appeared to be little snakes swimming around the bones. She went away again. Again she returned, and noticed that the snakes had arms and legs, she then went away once more. Returning, she was nearly to the stump when she heard sounds of crying, and laughter. Going along a bit further, she saw a lot of babies playing on the ground near the stump. She went away and returned with a bunch of ripe bananas, hanging them up on a nearby tree she once more went away. Coming back the next day, she saw the ground covered with banana skins, thereupon she put all the babies into a tree that was growing nearby. The tree immediately started to grow, and it kept on growing until its' branches reached the clouds. Pae went away for some years, and one day she returned and saw that the tree was tremendous. She then made a stone axe, and started to cut a hole in the tree. The first hole she made was very small, and all the little men came pouring out; when they had finished coming out, she made a larger hole, whereupon, bigger men came out, until finally no one was left in the tree.

When the various 'tribes' came out of the tree, they all ran away in various directions, forming the people of New Guinea. However, when the 'Kuku Kuku's' came out, they settled around the base of the tree, made gardens, houses, and lived quite peaceably until they began to get overcrowded. Fighting broke out amongst various clans, and eventually a lot of them found new country. The BUANGS, BIARUS, and BIANGAIS, departed first, then the SISUAMI people (MANKI) followed them, all the time continually fighting with each other. Behind the SISUAMI came the people of the now MENYAMYA area, each group forcing the other to enter new country to relieve the pressure of those behind.

At the coming of the white man, the KAPAUS, had practically killed off all the SISUAMI who had previously been weakened by disease, and were just entering the Upper Watut Valley - to relieve the pressure from the MENYAMYA area. Indeed at this stage the KAPAUS and the SISUAMI'S made friends and were combining to set out against the BUANG'S in the Mumeng area."

The first part of the above narrative is pure fancy, though the latter part is fact, borne out by the Buang natives. It is in the realms of possibility, that if the white men had postponed their visit to New Guinea by fifty years, the Kuk Kuku's may have arrived at the coast, at Salamasa, and also at Kikori.

*E. R. Johnson*

E. R. Johnson  
(Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX "D"

STATISTICS  
CENSUS STATISTICS - UPPER WATUT VALLEY  
1954 - 1956

As there are no Village Population Register forms held at this office, the Patrol Report folders have been used.

STATISTICS  
Vital Statistics for the above area

VILLAGE	LABOUR POTENTIAL MALES 16 - 45	NUMBER AT WORK	PERCENTAGE AWAY
NAUTI ✓	33	3	9.0%
TOTOMIA ✓	24	4	16.6%
YOKUA ✓	22	1	4.5 %
WAIGANDA ✓	14	3	21.3%
WANDINI	27	13	48.1%
KAUMANGA	37	8	21.6%
SEPANDA ✓	44	13	29.5%
YAUWIPU	23	4	17.4%
AGAGANDA ✓	29	3	10.3%
GUMI	22	1	4.5%
PARARCA	35	6	17.1%
IAKYAU	35	9	25.7%
MENYI	26	5	19.2%
IMAKANATA	14	1	7.1%
KIETO	46	24	52.1%
HAWATA	40	13	32.5%
ANDARORA ✓	27	6	22.5%
TOTAL	498	117	23.5%

General

42.8% of deaths were in the over 13 age group.  
 57.2% " " " " " 0 - 13 age group.  
 and 29.3% of deaths were in the 0 - 1 mth group

*E. R. Johnson*  
 E. R. Johnson  
 (Patrol Officer)



APPENDIX "E"LAND INVESTIGATION - B. G. D. PASTORAL LEASE, UPPER  
WATUT VALLEY

Reference Report DS 34/3/2 on the above, dated 5th December, '55

This was the primary objective of the patrol, as Bulolo Gold Dredging Ltd. wished to apply for a Pastoral Lease of some 10,000 acres in the grasslands of the Upper Watut Valley.

Meetings of Village Officials and other men of the area were held at Slate Creek on the 3rd December, 1955; at Otibanda on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of December, and finally to the assembled Officials on the 3rd and 4th of January, 1956. Also, when the patrol passed through the villages, discussions were again held on this subject.

Land ownership was discussed, and all the natives in the Upper Watut Valley (including MANKI Village natives) appear to hold a communal interest in the land. In other words it is doubtful if the land belongs to any one person as no one native can lay definite or legal claim to any specified area. The Manki's claim that the land is theirs, however, they were run out by the invading people from the Kapau river area, and they settled on the Bulolo/Watut divide. The last village of the Manki's to shift from this area was SISUAMI, and this occurred just after the prospectors had entered the valley, presumably around 1922 or 1925. Since then the land has been lying idle, with no attempts by either the Manki natives or the Watuts, to cultivate it. The only native rights in the area consist of hunting rights, and in collecting building materials and edible plants along the various creeks that run through the area, and in the scattered stands of bush in the valleys.

When the natives were asked whether they wished to sell the land they most definitely said "No". The advantages of such an industry were discussed, and re-iterated at all villages directly concerned in the land, however the reply was still the same.

The only reasons the natives gave for not wishing to sell the land were rather insignificant, however a summary of these reasons is outlined below:-

(a) They wanted to roam around the land at will; to hunt and gather building materials, and food crops.

(b) They wished to conduct small gold mining operations. It was noticed that all present native claims were outside the area in question.

(c) They were afraid that the Europeans would fence off the land, and stop them walking through, and that they couldn't light fires to cook their food whilst moving over the area. (It is apparent that they like to burn off large tracts of the grasslands). They were told that a right of way would be provided under the terms of the sale.

(d) They didn't trust the Administration as a result of the Manki Village Forestry sale (mentioned in DS 34/2/1 of the 6/12/55, and also in Appendix "F" of this report).

.....

It is recommended that the land in question be classified under Section 11 of the Land Ordinance 1922 - 1941 as "Waste and Vacant Land" :- for the following reasons;

APPENDIX "E" (Continued)

- (i) The land is communally owned by all natives in the Upper Watut Valley.
- (ii) The land in question is suitable only as a grazing concern; - reference Report by J.W. Hughes, Agricultural Officer, re Upper Watut Agricultural Survey, on the 3rd June, 1952. (File No. 12.2.1/52)
- (iii) The only native industry is portion of a gold mining concern of KAUMANGA Village.
- (iv) There are no native inhabitants within the area concerned.

The provisional boundaries of the land are as follows:-

~~East~~  
East

From the junction of the Slate Creek with the Watut river, along the Watut river to the junction of the Surprise Creek with the Watut river.

SOUTH

Along the Surprise Creek for a distance of approximately four (4) miles.

NORTH

From the junction of the Slate Creek with the Watut river, along the Slate Creek for a distance of approximately eight (8) miles.

WEST

This boundary is an imaginary line drawn from the two points on the Slate and the Surprise Creeks.

The approximate area is 15,000 acres.

The above boundaries are only approximate, however the attached Patrol map will clarify the position.

*E. R. Johnson*

E. R. Johnson  
(Patrol Officer)



APPENDIX "A"MANKI VILLAGE SETTLEMENT and INVESTIGATION  
PREVIOUS LAND PURCHASE + FORESTRY BULOLO

Reference Report, DS 34/2/1 re the above on the 6/12/55, and also DS 18.1.3. of the 15/12/55 from the District Officer, Lae.

This was the secondary object of the patrol, and it was ascertained what repairs were needed, and the quantity of materials required. This, and other proposals were incorporated in the report of the 6th December, 1955.

Since then, advice has been received, that all proposals were approved, and that the following will be given priority this year.

1. Steps for all houses.
2. Protective coat of wood preserving oil.
3. Beds to be constructed in all houses.
4. A small amount of ~~coffee~~ money be made available for payment to the natives.
5. More coffee seedlings to be made available.

and possibly,

6. A pig yard be constructed of some lasting material such as arc mesh or interlocking wire.

Point No. 7, - a school be constructed - was approved. However this project has been shelved until such time as funds are available.

..... ..

Also with reference to DS 34/3/2 of the 8th December, 1955, and Lae DS 18.1.3 of the 15th December.

The natives of Manki Village were interviewed, and the appended statements are forwarded without comment. - *together with originals.*

*E. R. Johnson.*

E. R. Johnson  
(Patrol Officer)

Tuesday 3rd January, 1956.

MENBISON, Luluai of MANKI village states:-

The only knowledge I have of the survey of the land between the Ulatut + Bulolo rivers, is a report that I heard a surveyor came just after the war and traversed this boundary. He didn't, as far as I know, complete the traverse along the Ulatut river.

Then, a few years later, we sold a portion of land to the Government. Two Patrol Officers, the Corporal from Bulolo, and I walked around the boundaries, and we received Commonwealth Savings Bank books as payment. I do not have any argument over this sale.

Later on, Mr. Bamford (Patrol Officer, Bulolo) came to our old village site and interviewed myself and the rest of the villagers. He said he wanted to buy some more land, and we asked him what land he wanted. He said the land that our village was on, and that a new village would be built for us. We agreed to this. He then went back to Bulolo.

After while he called us all to Bulolo, and most of us went down. He stated what area he wanted, however we didn't want to sell, as the land represented our gardens + hunting areas. He then said that the Gov. would buy the Pine trees only, not the land, + that there would be a lot of pay for it. On hearing this we agreed, but told Mr. Bamford that part of the land was owned by a native who was working at Menyanga. He said he'd write a letter + ask that the native be sent over, after this we went back to the village.

He called us in again when this person



turned up. However AEWONG, another native of MANKI, who was working for Gold & Power Ltd. heard that we were going to Bulolo, & asked the manager to give him a letter saying that he owned part of the land & wanted the pay for it. This letter was given to the Patrol Officer who said that the talk had finished & that there was to be no more talk about it. We were angry at this but didn't do anything & returned to MANKI.

He called us in again, & myself, DENGANG, & VANDE (Tul-Tul) went in, & Mr. Bamford drove us to the "Mans Bokis" near the first bridge across the Bulolo river going to Wan. We crossed the river and started walking up a ridge. We didn't get to the top of the divide but about approximately half way & Mr. Bamford indicated with his arms & said that the mark was this line to the Bulolo river & to the Watut river, along that river to the junction of the Bulolo with the Watut.

I remember seeing a mark on a tree nearly from where we stopped. After this we went back to Bulolo & I returned to my village.

Later on, all the people who had not received Bank Books from the first purchase received theirs, but those who had them from the 1st purchase didn't receive any money from the second.

MEINDISON

HIS  
MARK.

Taken before me this third day of January, 1956 at  
Otiabanda Patrol Post (ec).

E. R. Johnson.  
Officer of Police.

Tuesday 2nd January, 1956.

MENDISON. Lulani of MANKI Village states:-

The only knowledge I have of the survey of the land between the Watut and Bulolo rivers, is a report that I heard. A Surveyor came just after the war and traversed this boundary. He didn't, as far as I know, complete the traverse along the Watut river.

Then, a few years later, we sold a portion of land to the Government. Two Patrol Officers, the Corporal from Bulolo, and I walked around the boundaries, and we received Commonwealth Savings Bank books as payment. I do not have any argument over this sale.

Later on, Mr. Bamford (Patrol Officer, Bulolo) came to our old village site and interviewed myself, and the rest of the villagers. He said he wanted to buy some more land, and we asked him what land he wanted. He said the land that our village was on, and that a new village would be built for us. We agreed to this. He then went back to Bulolo.

After awhile he called us all to Bulolo, and most of us went down. He stated what area he wanted, however we didn't want to sell, as the land represented our gardens and hunting areas. He then said that the Government would buy the Pine Trees only and not the land and that there would be a lot of pay for it. On hearing this we agreed, but told Mr. Bamford that part of the land was owned by a native who was working at Menyaya. He said he'd write a letter and ask that the native be sent over. After this we went back to the village.

He called us in again when this person turned up. However AEWONG, another native of MANKI, who was working for Gold and Power Ltd., heard that we were going to Bulolo, and asked the Manager to give him a letter saying that he owned part of the land and wanted the pay for it. This letter was given to the Patrol Officer who said that the talk had finished and that there was to be no more talk about it. We were angry at this but didn't do anything and returned to MANKI.

He called us in again, and myself, DENGANO, and TANDE (Tul-Tul) went in, and Mr. Bamford drove us to the "Mous Bokis" near the first bridge across the Bulolo river going to Wau. We crossed the river and started walking up a ridge. We didn't get to the top of the divide but about approximately half-way and Mr. Bamford indicated with his arms and said that the mark was this line to the Bulolo river and to the Watut river, along that river, to the junction of the Bulolo with the Watut.

I remember seeing a mark on a tree nearby from where we stopped. After this we went back to Bulolo and I returned to my village.

Later on, all the people who had not received Bank Books from the first purchase received theirs, but those who had them from the 1st purchase didn't receive any money from the second.

MENDISON

His X Mark

Taken before me this third day of January, 1956 at Otibanda Patrol Post (ex)

E.R. Johnson.  
Officer - of - police.

the  
as  
talk  
talk  
do  
the  
to  
lolo  
the  
early  
back  
ained



Statement made by AEWONG a native of MARKI village.

I was working at Royal Power City (Salt Creek) when I heard that the natives were selling the timber rights of our land to the Government, and that my name had been given to Mr. Barford as part owner of this land. I told the villagers that as soon as the log was ready to be cut, I would go down to Barford and get it. Then after all the discussion was over and the time came to receive the log (I heard this on the Sunday) I asked Mr. Alahy for a note so I didn't want to go to Barford without permission. I was denied by contact. Mr. Alahy started to write a letter and I said on ~~Saturday~~ Sunday way to MARKI village, I heard from ASEM (sp?) that the paper from the place that they agreed to sell the <sup>time from</sup> <sup>being from</sup> <sup>raise</sup> <sup>marki</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>down</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>land</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>sell</sup> to Barford on <sup>Monday</sup> <sup>at</sup> <sup>11</sup> <sup>AM</sup>. I then went to Barford and gave it to me. I then went to Barford the decision started. He gave Mr. Barford the letter to read it, get it, and asked YANZE + PANGU: "This hasn't belong to you yet, it belongs to all the villagers, all the other people have agreed, so why do you let it go to all?" Both were a PANGU or not enough to decide the rest of the villagers, I think it would be a good idea if you agreed to the wishes of the villagers. "Both YANTE + PANGU didn't say anything but I could see they were very angry. After this Mr. Barford put me in a truck + we went down. Paul spoke to get our log. We received Barford's + the way back to our village.

AEWONG  
145  
MARKI  
A1W0

Taken before me at Salt Creek this 13th day  
of January 1956.

*[Signature]*

Statement made by AEWONG a native of MANKI Village:-

I was working at Gold & Power Ltd (Slate Creek) when I heard that the natives were selling the timber rights of our land to the Government, and that my name had been given to Mr. Bamford as part owner of this land. I told the villagers that as soon as the pay was ready to send word to me, and I would go down to Bulolo and get it. Then after all the discussions were over and the time came to receive the pay (I heard this on the Sunday) I asked Mr. Blakely for a note as I didn't want to go to Bulolo without permission seeing I was bound by contract. Mr. Blakely started to write a letter and I said on Sunday I went to MANKI Village, and heard from ADAM (aged) and then again from the Lulua that they agreed to sell the pine trees and that we were going to Bulolo on the Monday, however two men (YANDE and PANGUI) didn't want to sell. Mr. Blakely wrote this down in the letter, and gave it to me. I then went to Bulolo and the discussions started. Then I gave Mr. Bamford the letter, he read it, got up, and asked YANDE and PANGUI "This doesn't belong to you both, it belongs to all the villagers, all the other people have agreed, so why do you both don't wish to sell?" Both you and PANGUI are not enough to override the rest of the villagers, I think it would be a good idea if you agreed to the wishes of the villagers. "Both YANDE and PANGUI didn't say anything but I could see they were very angry. After this Mr. Bamford put us in a truck and we went down to the Post Office to get our pay. We received Bank Books and then went back to our village.

His <sup>AEWONG</sup> Mark

Taken before me at Slate Creek this 13th day of January, 1956.

*E.P.*  
E.P. Johnson.



PANGUI, a native of MANKI village states:-

I was working at MENYAMYA as an interpreter for the Administration when Mr. Hurvell said "a letter came from Bulolo for you, and the Kiah at Bulolo wants you there." I ~~was~~ went by plane to see + got a lift on a truck to Bulolo. I then went to see the Kiah, and he said to return in two days on the Monday. Hearing this I went back to Manki + returned on Monday with all the villagers from Manki. We saw the Kiah + I said "You want to buy <sup>my</sup> ground and I have come up, you have <sup>already</sup> bought some of my land, but I do not want to sell the rest as it represents my "store". If I give you this ground ~~what~~ <sup>where</sup> will I find all my food stuffs + meat." He said that's true, then AEWOU hurriedly put a letter on the table, the Kiah then read the letter + said, "You have said to get on top of all the other men, the letter finishes the talk. That is all." I then returned to MANKI + have remained there ever since.

PANGUI

HIS

MARK

Taken before me this third day of January  
1956 at Otteranda, Upper Wabud area.

E. Johnson

PANGUI, a native of MANKI Village states:-

I was working at MENYAMBA as an interpreter for the Administration when Mr. Hurrell said "A letter came from Bulolo for you, and the Kiap at Bulolo wants you there." I went by plane to Lae and got a lift on a truck to Bulolo. I then went to see the Kiap, and he said to return in two days on the Monday. Hearing this I went back to Manki and returned on Monday with all the villagers from Manki. We saw the Kiap and I said "You want to buy my ground and I have come up, you have already bought some of my land, but I do not want to sell the rest as it represents my 'store'. If I give you this ground where will I find all my food stuffs and meat." He said that's true. Then AEMOU hurriedly put a letter on the table, the Kiap then read the letter and said "You have tried to get on top of all the other men, this letter finishes the talk. That is all."

I then returned to MANKI and have remained there ever since.

PANGUI

His X Mark

Taken before me this third day of January, 1956 at Otibanda, Upper Watub area.



E.R. Johnson.



DENGANO, a native of MANKI village states -

I was present at the time Mr. Bamford saw the MANKI villagers at old MANKI village, he asked us if we would sell him some land. Thinking it to be only a small piece we agreed.

He then called us in to Bulob, where he interviewed us again saying that he wanted to buy a big piece of land. When he told us of the area between the Bulob + Watut rivers, we didn't want to sell because our village was in the area, + all our gardens + hunting rights were there also. I said that the white men got their meat + food from Sydney, the planes brought it in, whereas we had to grow our own. Mr. Bamford then said that he would buy the timber ~~right~~ <sup>8%</sup> in the area + that we were free to hunt + make gardens as long as we didn't destroy any pine trees, and that there would be a lot of money paid for these trees. We didn't agree to sell because one of the MANKI natives - PAMGUI by name - was working at MENYAMYA, and he owned a large area of this land. Mr. Bamford said he'd write to the chief at MENYAMYA + get PAMGUI sent over.

When PAMGUI arrived he called us in again and just after the discussion started a native, AEWONG, of MANKI village came in with a pass. When the chief got this letter he said that the talk was over + finished. We went back to ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Manki Village.

Later on he called us back to Bulob, and we went to the Maus Bohis, + climbed a ridge towards the head of the range. He stopped half-way up + said that this was the mark + that it went onto the Jalob river + down that river to its junction with the Bulob. We then returned to Bulob + we went back to the village.

DENGANO

HIS  
MARK.

X

DENGANO, a native of MANKI Village states:-

I was present at the time Mr. Bamford saw the MANKI Villagers at old MANKI Village, he asked us if we would sell him some land. Thinking it to be only a small piece we agreed.

He then called us in to Bulolo, where he interviewed us again saying that he wanted to buy a big piece of land. When he told us of the area between the Bulolo and Watut rivers, we didn't want to sell because one village was in the area, and all our gardens and hunting rights were there also. I said that the white men got their meat and food from Sydney, the planes brought it in, whereas we had to grow our own. Mr. Bamford then said that he would buy the timber in the area and that we were free to hunt and make gardens as long as we didn't destroy any pine trees, and that there would be a lot of money paid for these trees. We didn't agree to sell because one of the MANKI natives - PAMHUI by name - was working at MENYAMBA, and he owned a large area of this land. Mr. Bamford said he'd write to the Kiap at MENYAMBA and get PAMHUI sent over.

When PAMHUI arrived he called us in again and just after the discussions started a native, AEWONG, of MANKI village came in with a pass. When the Kiap got this letter he said that the talk was over and finished. We went back to MANKI village.

Later on he called us back to Bulolo, and we went to the Manki Bokis, and climbed a ridge towards the Head of the range. He stopped half-way up and said that this was the mark and that it went onto the Watut river and down that river to its junction with the Bulolo. We then returned to Bulolo and we went back to the village.

DENGANO

His X. Mark.

Taken before me this 3rd day of January, 1956, at  
Ottanda, Uff. Watut area.

*[Signature]*



YANDE

TUL-TUL of MANKI states :-

Three years ago Mr. Bamford, who was the Patrol Officer at Bulolo, visited MANKI (old site) and interviewed the inhabitants, he said "I want to buy this land where this village is." I said to Mr. Bamford that the Government had already bought the land on the Bulolo fall, & that this land was ours as our gardens, food crops, & hunting rights were here, and that I didn't want to sell the land. Mr. Bamford then said that we would be permitted to hunt & collect food stuffs as long as we didn't burn any pine trees. We then agreed to the sale of the pine & Mr. Bamford returned to Bulolo.

While later, Mr. Bamford marked out a new village for us near the Watut river, just below Slate Creek. I didn't like the new site, however I was overruled by the fuluai. After showing us the new site he told us that he wanted to see us at his office in Bulolo. We went to his office & I told him that PANGUI owned a large area of land near LATEP village, and also an area near "Cliffside", but he was working at MENYAMYA. Mr. Bamford said he would get the kiah at MENYAMYA to send PANGUI over to Bulolo. We returned to our village.

When PANGUI arrived, Mr. Bamford sent out for us and we again went to his office. I wanted to give half of the land to Bulolo, and the other half was to remain with us, however AEWON (Manki) brought a letter to the kiah from the Manager of the company at Slate Creek. The kiah read the letter & said, "The rest of the natives are against you two, this letter proves it & there will be no other talk about the matter." After having this we went back to the village.

Later on Mr. Bamford sent word out for myself, and the fuluai to come into Bulolo, however, DENGANO, a brother of mine came with me. Mr. Bamford took us in his jeep to the first bridge across the Bulolo river on the way to Ulan. We then followed a ridge & halted about half way the side. Mr. Bamford said, "Here's the corner, & this mark goes to your village site." We heard

YANDE - Tal-Tal of MANKI states:-

Three years ago Mr. Bamford, who was the Patrol Officer at Bulolo, visited MANKI (old site) and interviewed the inhabitants, he said "I want to buy this land where this village is." I said to Mr. Bamford that the Government had already bought the land on the Bulolo fall, and that this land was ours, all our gardens, food crops, and hunting rights were here, and that I didn't want to sell the land. Mr. Bamford then said that we would be permitted to hunt and collect road stuffs as long as we didn't burn any pine trees. We then agreed to the sale of the pine and Mr. Bamford returned to Bulolo.

While later, Mr. Bamford marked out a new village for us near the Watut River, just below Slate Creek. I didn't like the new site, however I was overruled by the Luluai. After showing us the new site he told us that he wanted to see us at his office in Bulolo. We went to his Office and I told him that PANGUI owned a large area of land near LATEP Village, and also an area near "Cliffside", but he was working at MENYAMBA. Mr. Bamford said he would get the Kiap at MENYAMBA to send PANGUI over to Bulolo. We returned to our village.

When PANGUI arrived, Mr. Bamford sent for us and we again went to his Office. I wanted to give half of the land to Bulolo, and the other half was to remain with us, however AEMOU (Manki) brought a letter to the Kiap from the Manager of the Company at Slate Creek. The Kiap read the letter and said, "The rest of the natives are against you two, this letter proves it and there will be no other talk about the matter." After hearing this we went back to the village.

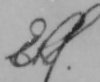
Later on Mr. Bamford sent word out for myself, and the Luluai to come into Bulolo, however, DENGANO, a brother of mine came with me. Mr. Bamford took us in his jeep to the first bridge across the Bulolo river on the way to Wau. We then followed a ridge and halted about half way the side. Mr. Bamford said "Here's the corner, and this mark goes to your village site." We heard this and then returned to Bulolo.

I didn't get any pay for this purchase, but I received £5/10/- on one day, and another £3/-/- on another day, and again £4/-/-, this was for the first purchase. I haven't received any more money.

YANDE

His X Mark

Taken before me this third day of January, 1956.

  
E.R. Johnson.



then returned to Bulalo.  
I didn't get any pay for this purchase, but I  
received \$5-10-0 on one day, & another \$3 --  
on another day ~~at \$4~~, & again \$4 -- this was  
for the first purchase. I haven't received any more money.

YANDE

HIS

MARK

Taken before me this third day of January, 1956

E. K. Johnson

*[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

YANDE - Tui of PANGUI states:-

Three years ago Mr. Bamford, who was the Patrol Officer at Bulolo, visited MANKI (old site) and interviewed the inhabitants, he said "I want to buy this land where this village is." I said to Mr. Bamford that the Government had already bought the land on the Bulolo fall, and that this land was ours, all our gardens, food crops, and hunting rights were here, and that I didn't want to sell the land. Mr. Bamford then said that we would be permitted to hunt and collect food stuffs as long as we didn't burn any pine trees. We then agreed to the sale of the pine and Mr. Bamford returned to Bulolo.

While later, Mr. Bamford marked out a new village for us near the Watut River, just below Slate Creek. I didn't like the new site, however I was overruled by the Luluai. After showing us the new site he told us that he wanted to see us at his office in Bulolo. We went to his Office and I told him that PANGUI owned a large area of land near LATEP Village, and also an area near "Cliffside", but he was working at MENYAMBA. Mr. Bamford said he would get the Kiap at MENYAMBA to send PANGUI over to Bulolo. We returned to our village.

When PANGUI arrived, Mr. Bamford sent out for us and we again went to his Office. I wanted to give half of the land to Bulolo, and the other half was to remain with us, however AEWOU (Manki) brought a letter to the Kiap from the Manager of the Company at Slate Creek. The Kiap read the letter and said, "The rest of the natives are against you too, this letter proves it and there will be no other talk about the matter." After hearing this we went back to the village.


Later on Mr. Bamford sent word out for myself, and the Luluai to come into Bulolo, however, DENKANO, a brother of mine came with me. Mr. Bamford took us in his jeep to the first bridge across the Bulolo river on the way to Wau. We then followed a ridge and halted about half way the side. Mr. Bamford said "Here's the corner, and this mark goes to your village site." We heard this and then returned to Bulolo.

I didn't get any pay for this purchase, but I received £5/10/- on one day, and another £3/-/- on another day, and again £4/-/-, this was for the first purchase. I haven't received any more money.

YANDE

His X Mark

Taken before me this third day of January, 1956.

  
E.R. Johnson.



APPENDIX "G"ALIENATED LAND - UPPER WATUT VALLEY

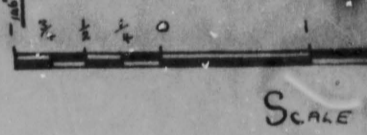
The only alienated land in the Upper Watut Valley is the 25,000 acre Forestry Lease, comprising the Bulolo/Watut divide. As this was purchased in 1952, no comments or maps are necessary; The other alienated land are Mining Tenement Leases along the Watut river and the Slate Creek. Outlined below is a brief description of the Claims.

D. S. L. 118	-	Gold and Power Ltd.
L. S. L. 322	+	" " " "
D. S. C. 828	-	" " " " being an amalgamation of
		D. S. L.'s 552, 670, 712, 719, 720, 714, and 610.
D. S. C. 682	-	Sandy Creek Goldmining Co.
D. S. C. 813	-	" " " "
D. S. C. 824	-	L. Hansen.

Bearing and distances are not available, however the claims marked on the attached Patrol map are tracings from the map held in the Mines Office, Wau.

*E. R. Johnson*

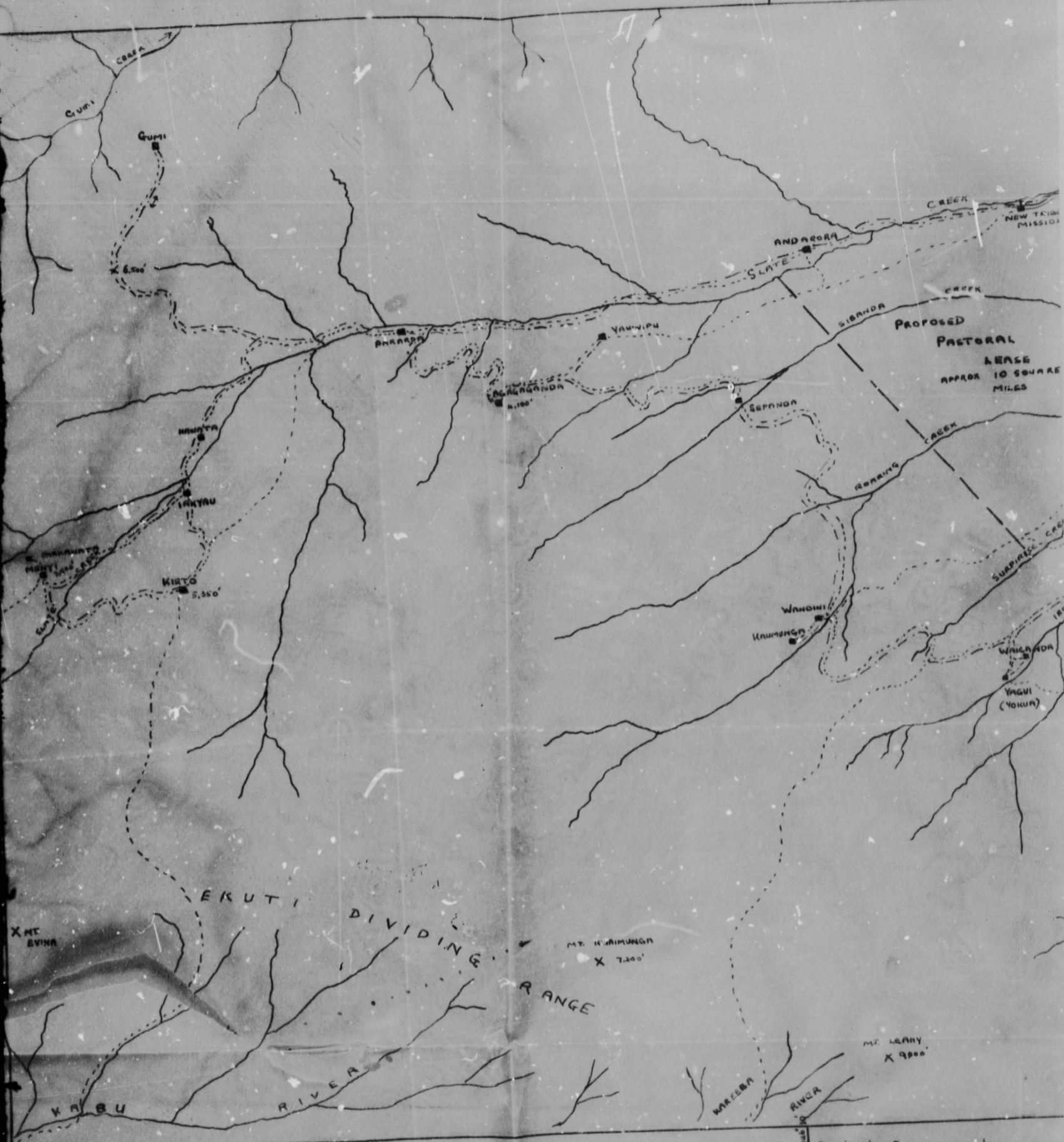
E. R. Johnson  
(Patrol Officer)



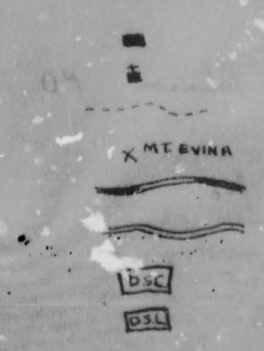
- VILLAGES
- MISSION STATIONS
- VILLAGE TRACKS
- MOUNTAINS
- ROADS - ALL WEATHER
- ROADS - DRY WEATHER
- DREDGING SLUICING CLAIMS
- DREDGING SLUICING LEASES
- SPOT HEIGHTS
- PATROL ROUTE



# UPPER WA



SCALE 1



- VILLAGES
- MISSION STATIONS
- VILLAGE TRACKS
- MOUNTAINS
- ROADS - ALL WEATHER
- ROADS - DRY WEATHER
- DREDGING SLUICING CLAIMS
- DREDGING SLUICING LEASES
- SPOT HEIGHTS

# WATUT VALLEY



63,360  
= 1 MILE

REPORT No. 2. 55/56. WAU

DRAWN BY

E.R. Johnson P.O.

DATE

28/1/56





3360  
1 MILE

REPORT No. 2. 55/56. WAU  
 DRAWN BY S.R. Johnson P.O.  
 DATE 25/1/56.

# Population Register

Area Patrolled..... UPPER WATUT.....

S Out	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M + F
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F											
5	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	33	3	28	5	32	1.3	20	12	36	32	105
-	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	24	1	23	-	22	1.0	7	8	20	22	64
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	22	5	25	1	25	1.2	11	10	22	26	75
1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	11	14	5	19	2	19	2.7	17	12	16	19	68
2	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	18	27	9	24	1	27	2.5	23	21	19	34	111
2	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	37	11	28	2	42	2.5	29	31	32	151	
1	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	44	11	40	1	41	3.1	22	24	31	45	136
6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	23	3	26	1	26	1.5	19	13	23	26	85
5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	29	11	39	5	42	2.4	39	27	35	47	151
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	22	4	24	2	25	2.6	24	20	26	29	100
1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	35	10	40	4	45	2.0	19	27	37	45	135
4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	35	11	38	5	41	2.4	40	31	57	47	163
8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	26	10	36	2	39	2.4	44	31	31	49	160
3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	14	6	15	-	16	3.0	25	19	19	19	84
2	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46	40	50	2	54	2.8	23	73	43	63	259
3	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	40	13	41	4	47	3.1	31	32	34	48	165
2	4	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	19	27	11	23	4	29	1.9	30	19	24	35	116
47	108	14	3	1	-	-	7	-	269	498	164	519	41	572		453	410	485	626	2113



Headquarters Copy  
30/2/41



→ DNA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. War No 3 of 55/56  
Patrol Conducted by G. R. GREY Patrol Officer  
Area Patrolled KAIWA / YAMAP / MUSIM / HOTE  
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 5

Duration—From 21/2/1956 to 16/3/1956

Number of Days 25

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.D.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10/1955

Medical 19

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol 1) Visit 2) Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ..... £  
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ..... £  
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ..... £

30/2/41

# Village Popul

Year 1955/56

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIG		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				Females in Child Birth
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
<u>KAIWA</u>																		
GUADAGASOL	25.2.56	2	3					2								3		1
WAPAKAI	25.2.56	2	6	1		1		1	1							3	0	
MUBO	27.2.56		5					2								3	2	1
BULALO	1.3.56	3	4													2		3 5
BUANSING	29.2.56	5	5			2										2		
KELKEL	3.3.56		1												1	1		1
NUKNUK	6.3.56		1			1	1								2	1		1 1
KOMIATUM	6.3.56	2	2							1					2	2		
BOBDUBI	7.3.56	3	4			1					1				2	1		1 1
<b>Totals</b>		17	31	1		5	5	1	2	1					16	17		5 10
<u>YAMAP / MUSIM / HOTE</u>																		
BIABOLI	8.3.56		4							2		1						
BUGASU	8.3.56	1	3					1							2	1		
HOTE	9.3.56	7	9			2	2	1							3	3		
DAHO	10.3.56	8	8			2	2	2							3			
DRONG	10.3.56	4	4					3	1							1		
YEMLI	11.3.56	2	6									1			2	4		
BOBADU	12.3.56	7	5			1		2		3					2	4		
SELEBOP	13.3.56	2	2												2			
PIKIMUNG	13.3.56	6	9					1							5	7		
DOLI	14.3.56	4	5			1				1					2			4 3
YASINGLI	14.3.56	8	10							1			1		3	2		
<b>Totals</b>		49	65			2	2	2	12	4	8	1	2		22	24		4 3
Grand Total																		



MA. 30.9.24

22nd March, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Lae.

Wau P/R. No. 3 of 55/56.

The above mentioned report is acknowledged with  
thanks.

As it is twelve months since the patrol was  
carried out it would be useless to make any comment.

A careful watch should be kept on recruiting.

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director

P/A  
25/3

30/9/56



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. - 186



DYM.AH

Department of Native Affairs,  
LAE.

4th May, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 OF 55/56 - WAU  
C.R. GREY, PATROL OFFICER

.....

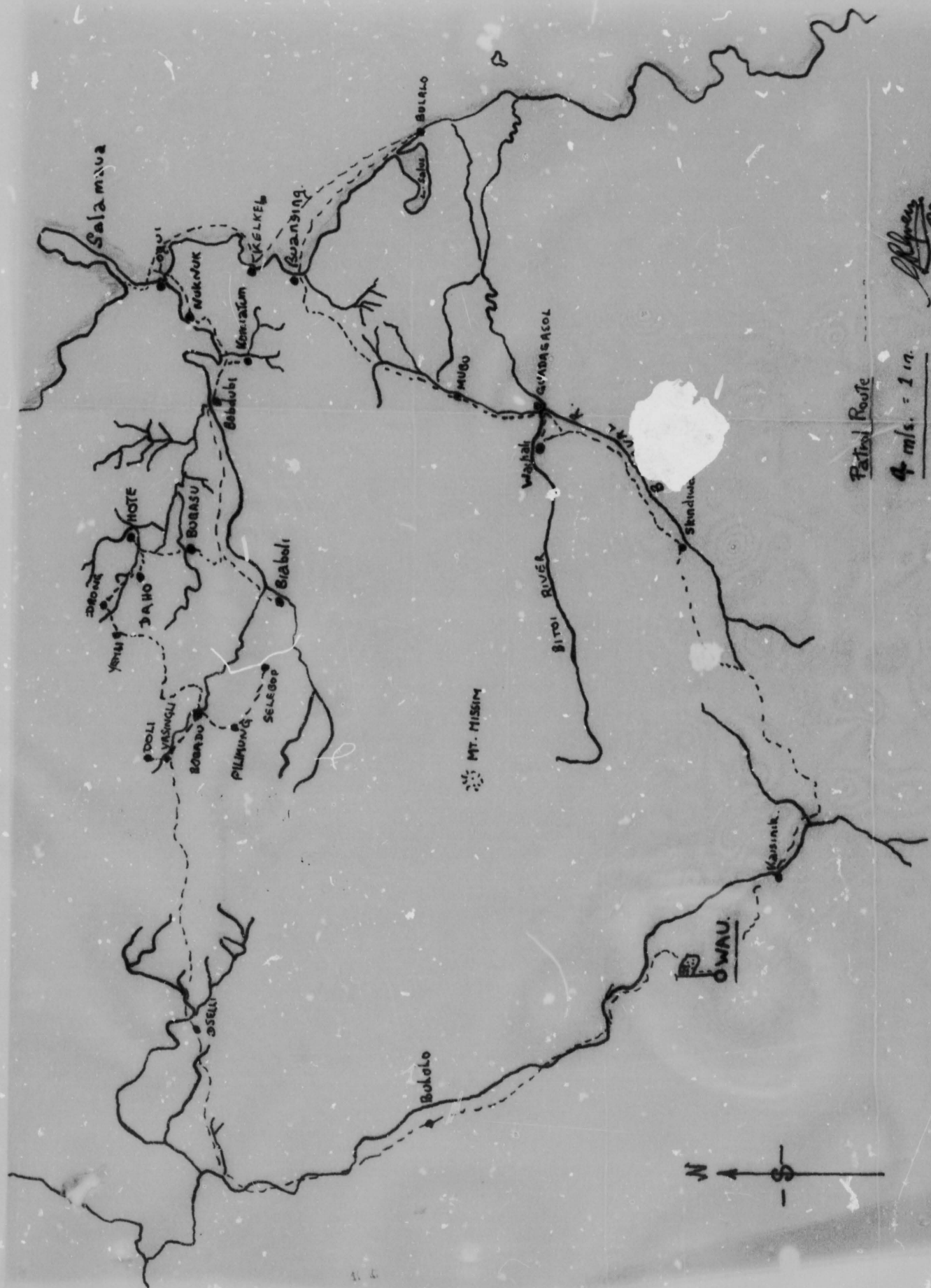
The abovementioned Report is forwarded together with the comments of the Assistant District Officer, Wau. His comments cover points of interest in the Report.

Regarding the position at BOBDUBI, it is recommended that this village be closed to recruiting. It is possible that such a closure will be exceedingly difficult to police as persons from that village will be able to give another village name and engage for work outside the area. However, the village officials will be able to report persons who so sign on.

The Assistant District Officer at Wau has been asked to contact the Agricultural Officer stationed at Wau and arrange for him to do a rough soil survey of the area at some future date.

*D. Young-Whitford*  
(D. Young-Whitford)  
A/DISTRICT OFFICER





Patrol Route  
 4 mls. = 1 in.  
 R. H. [Signature]  
 P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TJL/ID.

DS. 30/1 - 208  
Sub District Office,  
WAU.  
27th March, 1956.

District Officer,  
L. A. E.

PATROL REPORT WAU No. 3 OF 1955/56  
G. R. GREY - PATROL OFFICER

The above report is submitted in duplicate and the following comments made thereon.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - The native situation in the area would appear to be satisfactory. There is not much scope for economic development in this area, due to the unsuitability of the land, which tends to make the population apathetic.

AGRICULTURE - From the report of the Agricultural expert, it will only be possible for a groundnut scheme to be introduced for a cash economy in the area. It is hoped that the area of planting can be increased gradually and that the production of peanuts can provide a return sufficient to encourage more of the able-bodied males to remain at home.

Afforestation is thought to be the main possibility for a long range project.

GENSUS - The natural increase in the past 18 months has been satisfactory, the majority of deaths having occurred in the "over 13" group.

An excessive number of natives are absent from this area at work, Bobdubi having a 92% absenteeism.

ROADS & BRIDGES - The Skindiwai Road was reported to be in very poor condition by Mr. Womersley of the Forestry Department. Since Mr. Grey went on patrol, a member of the native constabulary has been out in the locality and had the road put into order.

This was only a routine patrol, there being little that can be achieved in this area at present. Mr. Grey has submitted a clear and concise report on the conditions in the area.

Application for Camping Allowance is enclosed.

*T. J. Leabeater*  
T. J. LEABEATER,  
Assistant District Officer.

Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WAU No. 3 of 1955-56

REPORT OF PATROL TO KAIWA/ YAMAP/MUSIM/HOTE AREAS

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL

G. R. GREY P. O.

AREAS PATROLLED

KAIWA, YAMAP, MUSIM,  
HOTE, areas.

DURATION OF PATROL

25 days;  
22/2/56 to 16/3/56

PATROL PERSONNEL

4 members of R.P.M.G.C.  
1 N.M.O.  
personal servant,  
up to 33 carriers.

OBJECTS OF PATROL

- 1) CENSUS
- 2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

MAP REFERENCE

TRACING ATTACHED

-00000-

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL DIARY

Tuesday 21st. Feb.

A. M. Proceeded to KAISINIK by truck, arranging carriers and then camped.

Wednesday 22nd. Feb.

0800 hrs. Left KAISINIK over the old SALAMAUA road.  
1445 hrs. Camped at BANIS DONKEY.

Thursday 23rd. Feb.

0855 hrs. Departed 'BANIS DONKEY'  
1205 hrs. Arrived at SKINDIWAI camp, midst heavy rain.

Friday 24th. Feb.

0855 hrs. Moved off.  
1415 hrs. Arrived at GUADAGASOL after inspecting WAIPALI en route.

Saturday 25th. Feb.

Census of WAIPALI and GUADAGASOL

Sunday 26th. Feb.

Observed

Monday 27th. Feb.

0925 hrs. Left GUADAGASOL.  
1010 hrs. Arrived MUBO; census and inspection.

Tuesday 28th. Feb.

0900 hrs. Departed MUBO for the coast.  
1330 hrs. Arrived BUANSING, Village inspection.

Wednesday 29th. Feb.

A. M. Census and inspection of coconuts  
P. M. Visited sawmill run under supervision of Mission.

Thursday 30th - Feb. 1st. March.

0725 hrs. Departed BUANSING  
0930 hrs. Arrived at BULALO. Census and inspection.

Friday 2nd. March.

0830 hrs. Boarded canoes and under way.  
1130 hrs. Arrived at KELKEL.

Saturday 3rd. March.

Census of KELKEL.

Sunday 4th. March.

Observed.



Monday 5th. March

0730 hrs. Departed KELKEL  
1000 hrs. Arrived at Salamaua, visited Mr. & Mrs. MAYOS,  
slept LOGUI village.

Tuesday 6th. March

0745 hrs. Departed LOGUI  
0840 hrs. Arrived NUKNUK, census and inspection.  
1400 hrs. Departed NUKNUK  
1445 hrs. Arrived at KOMIATUM, census and inspection.

Wednesday 7th. March.

1100 hrs. Started off.  
1155 hrs. Arrived at BOBDUBI & conducted census and inspection.

Thursday 8th. March

0730 hrs. Departed BOBDUBI  
1200 hrs. Arrived BIABOLI, census  
1410 hrs. Departed  
1640 hrs. Arrived BUGASU, census  
1730 hrs. Left  
1845 hrs. Arrived HOTE camped.

Friday 9th. March

Census and inspection of HOTE; minor disputes.

Saturday 10th. March

0930 hrs. Left HOTE  
1100 hrs. Arrived DAHO, census and inspection.  
1230 hrs. Departed  
1305 hrs. Arrived at DRONG, census and inspection.  
1430 hrs. Left.  
1505 hrs. Came to village of YEMLI.

Sunday 11th. March

Census and inspection of YEMLI

Monday 12th. March

0730 hrs. Departed YEMLI  
1125 hrs. Arrived at BOBADU, census and inspection.  
1500 hrs. Departed BOBADU, climbed  
1620 hrs. Arrived at PILIMUNG; highest village of area.

Tuesday 13th. March

Census and inspection of PILIMUNG  
0830 hrs. Departed PILIMUNG  
0935 hrs. Arrived SELEBOP, census and inspection.  
1400 hrs. Departed SELEBOP.  
1515 hrs. Returned PILIMUNG.

Wednesday 14th. March

0830 hrs. Departed PILIMUNG  
1030 hrs. Arrived YASINGLI, census and inspection.  
P. M. Walked over to DCLI, census and inspection.

Thursday 15th. March

0710 hrs. Started off on track to BUANG area.  
1645 hrs. Arrived at hamlet of DJELLI in BUANGS area.

Friday 16th. March

Friday 16th. March

0630 hrs. Departed DJELLI hamlet.  
1000 hrs. Arrived at BAIUNE power house. Thence to Wau by truck  
via BULOLO.

END OF DIARY

INTRODUCTION

The last Patrol to the area was undertaken in September and October of 1955, this patrol was conducted by the writer and was solely for the payment of War Damage Compensation which had been investigated the previous year by P. O. Cottle who also conducted the census of the area at the same time.

The present Patrol was purely of a routine nature & incorporated census revision which was just overdue, the lapse of time being slightly over the usual twelve months.

My last Patrol was a lightning affair but this time 25 days was spent on the Patrol which gave ample time for settlement of minor disputes and the ironing out of any little troubles which may have occurred.

-00000-

NATIVE AFFAIRS

All the villages of the four groups in the area, are closer to Lae, perhaps not Geographically but in ease and mode of travel, so there is naturally more intercourse with that town than with Wau although Wau is the centre of Administration for the area.

The people in the KAIWA group are not impressive and are inclined to be a lazy type, they are not enthusiastic over the arrival of a patrol and are exceptionally glad to see it go; on the other hand the people of the other three groups, although not enthusiastic over the Patrol, gave assistance wherever possible and were keen to bring up all small matters for the Patrol's consideration and possible adjudication and assistance.

-00000-

AGRICULTURE

The whole area is very poor in soil, consequently native gardens are widespread, but still quite sufficient in acreage for the support of the villagers; although any flooding of the rivers is apt to put the people of the lower villages of the KAIWA on to a starvation diet, this I believe happened in 1953 but has not occurred to any great extent since.

An agricultural expert from the Lutheran Mission reported that the only economic crop likely to succeed in the YAMAP and HOTE areas, was peanuts; consequently I gave instructions for the planting out of seed nuts in these areas during the last sowing season, which was in October/November of last year; seed nuts were available from HOTE village which had already harvested 11 bags of nuts. This patrol reveals that my instructions were adhered to quite well; HOTE have planted just over 800 rows and DAHO about 480 whilst other villages in those two areas have planted out smaller areas, the nuts seem to be doing well, some of course have died and others eaten by bush rats, but not to any great extent, and I am of the opinion that perseverance with the scheme will pay dividends. The recent posting of an Agricultural Officer to Wau may mean that expert advice will be available to the natives from those villages undertaking the experiment.



AGRICULTURE (cont.)

Planting of coconuts in the coastal villages of the KAIWA group, i.e. KELKEL, BUANSING, BULALO and NUKNUK which is slightly inland, has been started and policed from Lae during 1955. The amount of ground available for these plantings is very small due to the narrow width of the coastal flat, which indeed is non-existent in some places. Some of the nuts planted at BUANSING village have had a type of borer in them, (or possibly rats), this had been reported to a P.O. from Lae who was to make arrangements for the supply of some type of insecticide for the purpose of eradication of the pest.

-00000-

CENSUS

Twenty villages were censused in all, the nine KAIWA villages giving a total population of 1013; the eleven villages in the YAMAP, MUSIM, HOTE groups numbered 2418; the census figures for the patrol thus totalling 3431. Men are slightly in the majority over women, but not to any great extent. Appendices 'A' & 'B' show all census figures.

-00000-

NATIVE LABOUR

The village officials of some of the HOTE/YAMAP villages complained of the number of men who have gone away to work and are not returning to their villages; this applies mainly to men who are working outside the District and who have been away for up to three and four years; mostly this type of man works as a casual and changes from job to job so he is not returned to his village like a contract worker at the end of his contract; I explained the situation and that the only way we could get the men back to the village is to find them in between jobs and four days in a town without employment, the officials agreed that this was a difficult way of overcoming the situation.

Labour statistics are attached as appendix 'C'; the Kaiwa area is 40% recruited and the YAMAP/MUSIM/HOTE 53%, these figures being over usual policy figure of 33.3%, some villages are definitely suffering from lack of labour for the village gardens and general maintenance and at all times women were included in the patrol's carrier lines to make the strength.

-00000-

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

A native Medical Orderly was attached to the patrol from the Native Hospital Wau, he attended to all illnesses and disorders encountered on the patrol with one exception, i.e. a rather severe form of conjunctivitis found in the two MUSIM villages of BIABOLI and SELEBOP, this was being handled by the N.M.O. at BIABOLI who had isolated all cases at his aid post and was treating them there. Many adults as well as a great number of children had gone bad in the eyes with this complaint.

Health in all areas on the whole was quite good, the spleen rate for the whole area was fairly high, the coastal village of BULALO being probably the worst of the lot, due no doubt to its unfavourable situation on Lake SALUS.

-00000-

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The Patrol followed the old Salamaua - Wau road from KAISINIK village for the first few days of the patrol; considering the fact that it is now little used, the road was in far better condition than I expected, especially after an adverse report had been sent in by a botanist who had been in the area in January; during the war a jeep road had been constructed as far as SKINDIWAI camp, naturally this is now mostly overgrown but could be made serviceable with a minimum of work and expense.

Connecting roads from village to village are in excellent condition throughout, but the last day or so of the patrol saw extreme deterioration in the road connecting with the BUANG area; the YAMAP section is fair and shows that it is maintained but the BUANGS have done little or no work on their part for at least three years.

-00000-

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

The village of BULALO at Lake SALMS has moved down from their inland ridge and returned to the coast, they have built a good village but it is poorly located and I think they would have been better off in remaining up higher. BUANGINE village has just started to build a new village about three quarters of a mile away from their old site, this was started by a medical patrol from Lae in order for the people to get away from what was becoming an area subject to disease risk.

During the course of the patrol very strong winds were experienced, and many houses in the YAMAP/HOTE area were destroyed completely or de-roofed, work has already started on reconstruction but it may take two to three months before things are back to normal again.

Apart from the above, villages were in good order and very few instructions were necessary in the aspect of general village maintenance.

-00000-

MAGISTERIAL

No Courts were held on the patrol, but minor disputes were settled out of Court to the satisfaction of both sides and wherever possible I encouraged the village elders and Officials to settle disputes especially concerning women and marriage; in one case a dispute was left in abeyance until one of the parties returns from work in three or four months.

-00000-

APPENDICES

- 'A' KAIWA census statistics
- 'B' YAMAP/MUSIM/HOTE census statistics
- 'C' Native Labour statistics
- 'D' Comments on Education
- 'E' Report on alienated land
- 'F' Return of Village Officials

-00000-

*G. R. Grey*  
G. R. Grey P. O.









APPENDIX 'C'

NATIVE LABOUR STATISTICS

Village % of eligible males 16-45 absent  
at work

GUADAGASCL	40%
WAIPALI	41%
MUBØ	49%
BULALO	44%
BUANSING	43%
KELKEL	48%
NUKNUK	31%
KOMIATUM	27%
BOBDUBI	92%

Average KAIWA Percentage = 40%

BIABOLI	33%
BUGASU	33%
HOTE	54%
DAHO	54%
DRONG	60%
YEMLI	43%
BOBADU	57%
SELEBOP	61%
PILIMUNG	54%
DOLI	65%
YASINGLI	47%

Average Percentage for area = 58 %

Average percentage for total area patrolled  
i. e. KAIWA/YAMAP/MUSIM/HOTE == 48%

APPENDIX 'D'

COMMENTS ON MISSION AND EDUCATION.

No Government schools operate in the area, although some students from WAIPALI and GUADAGASOL are attending school at the Government school at KAISINIK village near Wau.

The Lutheran Mission operate village schools in all the areas, these come under the missionary at MALOLO on the coast; after some years of village schooling the pupils are able to go onto the Mission itself or to the L. M. at Lae.

Whilst in the HOTE area two lads approached me, saying they wanted to leave school; both lads were about 19 or 20 and had about 5 years schooling, after some questioning it seemed apparent that the boys did not think it was doing them much good learning YABIM, when they could be out working on plantations etc., especially since the Mission had sent word that after discussions with the Government it was decided that the Mission was to be teaching English in three years.

I explained to the lads concerned, that it was up to them what they did, because of their age, but tried to impress at the same time that it would be much better to wait awhile and go to the Mission at MALOLO and it would mean the learning of English would be easier for them in the long run.

During discussion on the above subject, I discovered that the older men of the village were very keen to get the youngsters and lads schooled; apparently they realise that nothing will better their conditions than quicker than a sound education and all are enthusiastic about the decision to teach English as soon as possible.



APPENDIX 'E'

REPORT ON ALIENATED LAND IN THE AREA PATROLLED

The only alienated land is that taken up by Mr. Fred Mayos, consisting of the old townsite at Salamaua.

Mr. Mayos is planting coconuts and may later go into cocoa. He also holds the salvage rights for the surrounding area.

No details of the above land are included with the report, Salamaua being in the Lae Sub-District and handled from that Office.

There is no other alienated land in the KAIWA, YAMAP, MUSIM, HOTE areas.

	-00000-	
FUJIBI		
YAMAP		
KAIWA		
MUSIM		
HOTE		

The area of KAIWA has been divided into several villages and therefore reported as separate villages.

The area of YAMAP has been divided into several villages and therefore reported as separate villages.

The area of KAIWA has been divided into several villages and therefore reported as separate villages.

APPENDIX 'F'

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL
WAIPALI	WUNWING	LI'AU
GUADAGASOL	DARI	
MUBO	ANIKO	MARKOM
BULALO	BAGISA	MANCI
BUANSING		PLANIS
KELKEL	GWAI'AWIN	
NUKNUK	GWAI'ATAK	TOM
KOMIATUM	GWASENGSENG	KAMBU
BODUBI	GWAIM	BOITAL
BUGASU	TABADING	
HOTE	PALANG	SINEK & MAS
DAHO	PENDENG	NOKSUP & YAWA
DRONG	ATEI	ANIS
YEMLI	WASENAK	MALEM
BIABOLI	BEGEN	
BOBADU	YABOLU	NAWEP & SINA
<del>SEEBEPEB</del> SELEBOP	SEWALU	YAME
PILIMUNG	KAMIAP	MELE
DOLI	WALAM	SAYU
YASINGLI	KAMBONG	MAPUM

-00000-

The Tultul of WAIPALI had migrated to the coastal village of BULALO, and therefore resigned. Village Officials, with the exception of the KAIWA group were doing a good job especially those of the HOTE villages.

There were no deaths in the Officials and no new appointments are recommended. The only village without a Luluai is BUANSING which comes under the jurisdiction of GWAI'AWIN of KELKEL.

-00000-





DNA (2)

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 4 (WAW)

Patrol Conducted by R. M. DESHILLY PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled KAPAU RIVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 10 R.P. + N.G.C. 1 N.M.O.

Duration--From 4/5/1956 to 27/6/1956

Number of Days 50

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services MAR/APRIL 1956

Medical ...../...../19.....

Map Reference WAW STRAT. 4 M-1 SERIES (SEE SKETCH MAP ACCOMPANYING)

Objects of Patrol 1. LOCATE SITE FOR STATION + AIRSTRIP 2. LOCATE ROUTE FOR MENYAMIA/SLATECREEK ROAD 3. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11/8/1956

[Signature]  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ..... £.....  
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ..... £.....  
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ..... £.....









Popu

MIC  
En  
P  
2  
D  
K



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

2079/422

*J. S. S.*

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. - 415

ARH.AH

Department of Native Affairs,  
IAE.

1st. August, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. WAU 4 OF 1955/56

.....

I forward the report of a patrol conducted in the Kapau River area by Mr. R.N. Desailly, Patrol Officer.

Although the report carries a Wau Sub-District identification number, it is intended to place the ASEKI Patrol Post under the jurisdiction of Manyamya.

I shall be glad if four copies of the accompanying Map be forwarded to this office if photostatic copies can be made.

A requisition for an initial supply of stores has already been forwarded to you, together with a memorandum dealing with the opening of the proposed new station at ASEKI.

*A. R. Haviland*

(A.R. Haviland)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

Popu

MIC

F

- 414

ARR.AH

Department of Native Affairs,  
LAE.

1st. August, 1956.

Officer-in-Charge,  
ASEKI Patrol Post,  
Via Ienyanya.

PATROL REPORT NO. WAI 4 OF 1955/56

I have read with great interest your report on the patrol in the Kapau River area. The report is satisfying and informative and leaves no doubt in my mind as to ASEKI being the obvious location for an administrative post in that area.

Administrative work in new areas is always restricted and often the futility of routine action is apparent. Patience and persistence will eventually provide a realisation of the aims of the Administration.


On each visit to a village, do your best to record new names, births, deaths, and marriages. These statistics will be of interest and importance in the future.

I agree that you should not be hasty in recommending village officials at this stage. Very often on first acquaintance, men of ready of speech (too ready of speech) are erroneously recommended. For myself, I prefer sincere men of quiet personality and ability.

Your requisition for stores has been passed to the Director with a request for his approval for supply. It may be delayed a little, but the stores approved will be forwarded as soon as possible after authority is given.

I expect to be able to send a few more police to you at an early date and I will try to have the Health Department make one or two Medical Orderlies (native) available to go forward with them.

I will request inspection by a D.C.A. party as soon as you advise me that sufficient progress has been made on the airstrip at ASEKI.

  
(A.M. Haviland)  
DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TJL/ID.

DS. 30/1 - 475  
Sub District Office,  
WAU.  
24th July, 1956.

District Officer,  
L A E.

PATROL REPORT - WAU 4-55/56.

Enclosed are three copies of a Patrol Report submitted by Patrol Officer R. N. Desailly, dealing with his recent patrol to the Kapau Census Division.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - Though the people may have no group identification, calling themselves after the land name, on which they are at the moment situated, it is considered that the name under which the original census is taken should be retained. To alter the names of the groups at intervals will be confusing in ascertaining census variations and also in referring back to any matters which may have occurred in that particular group beforehand. Villages in other areas also acquired the name of the land on which they were situated but, over a period of time, the people have come to associate themselves with the name originally entered in the Village Book and despite changes in locality, have thenceforward been known by that name.

With a group who live in scattered settlements, it is generally possible to choose a central gathering place, by which name the people in that group eventually become known.

These people are very unsophisticated and will require a greater amount of patrolling than has been possible to date, before they will settle down into law-abiding communities. The establishment of a Patrol Post at Aseki will greatly assist in this regard. As Mr. Desailly states, the mere presence of the forces of law and order will have a settling effect on them. They are likely to be indifferent to any attempt to improve the conditions under which they live, as other people of similar type have been.

This area has been dormant for many years and, as the figures show, there is a sufficiently large population to warrant the establishment of a Patrol Post for the extension of Administration influence to these people.

AIRSTRIPS - Aseki would appear to be the only likely place to establish an airstrip, which means it is the logical site for a Patrol Post as well. This site has the advantage of being central to the bulk of the population.

ROADS - Establishment of roads through the area is most important, as communications are facilitated and there seems to be an unwritten law among primitive populations that anyone travelling on a Government road is free from molestation. This gives the people confidence to move about more freely and hastens the process of administrative control.

CENSUS & STATISTICS -

The figures obtained indicate that the

people are beginning to accept contact by the Administration and that there are still a large number who have not presented themselves for census. When the people live in scattered communities, it takes a lot of time and patience to complete the census figures for the area.

The death rate appears to be very high, though it is possible that some of the names were not answered when called, either because the parties were absent or the name was not recognized. This is a common occurrence when census taking is in its initial stages.

However, as the Kapan area, to the best of my knowledge, has not been visited by a Medical Patrol, it is hoped that, at a later date, a Patrol will be carried out by the Public Health Department, to ascertain the standard of health among these people.

The number of births, for the short period between checks, indicates a high birth rate and this indication is supported by the numbers in the 10-16 group and the total number of children compared to the total number of adults. The average size of the families is consistent throughout.

MAP - One copy only of the map is submitted and it is requested that photostatic copies be made and one supplied to this office.

MISSIONS - The Lutheran Mission has established itself in the area, through the medium of native catechists, and it would not be the least surprising if this were the reason for the hostile reception given to the New Tribes Missionaries.

No doubt, once a Post is established in the area, the latter Mission will again enter the field.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS -

Appointments of officials should not be made hastily, as it is likely that some of the real leaders of the different groups may not have presented themselves and it is necessary to have the right people for a start, to get the assistance of the people.

The example given by Mr. Desailly, concerning the Lulua of Titawowi, is typical of what happens if appointments are made without due consideration.

#### AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK -

Livestock holdings would appear to be very poor but, as these people have not been employed in any numbers outside the area, they have not had the opportunity to increase their stock or introduce poultry to the area. Once they commence to seek employment in large numbers, the increase in livestock will be noticeable.

Introduction of other food crops will be possible through distribution of seeds as has been done in other areas.

#### HEALTH & HYGIENE -

As stated previously, no Medical Patrol has been carried out in the area and it is unlikely that any cases of illness have been brought into the nearest Hospital for treatment.



It is hoped that one or two reliable Native Medical Orderlies or Aid Post Orderlies can be made available to establish an Aid Post at Aseki in conjunction with the Patrol Post.

**GENERAL -** Mr. Desailly has submitted requisitions for the stores and equipment he requires for the establishment of a Post at Aseki and when some equipment is obtained, he will proceed to Aseki to commence construction of temporary buildings.

The Report submitted indicates the necessity for a Post in this area, presenting a clear picture of the present situation.

Contingencies for the payment of camping allowance are enclosed.

*T. J. LeBeater*  
**T. J. LEBEATER,**  
**Assistant District Officer.**

Encl.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report No. Wau 4 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by R.N. Desailly P.O.

Area Patrolled: Kapsu River

Duration: 9th May 1956  
to  
27th June 1956

No. of days: 50

Patrol accompanied by:

Police: 1 N.C.O. 9 Constables

Medical: 1 N.M.O.

No other European accompanied the patrol.

Sketch map of the area patrolled accompanies the report.

- Objects of Patrol:
1. Locate site for station and airstrip.
  2. Investigate route for Menyamy/Slate Creek road.
  3. General administration.

Although a census check was not one of the main objects of the patrol the opportunity was taken to check the books in all villages visited except the last four, where it was considered more important to get a badly injured patient back for medical aid without delay.

---



DIARY

- Wednesday 9th May Wau to Bulolo by truck, changed to four wheel drive vehicle at Bulolo and on to Slate Creek, arriving at 1500.
- Thursday 10th Attended to several matters brought to my notice by the A.D.O. Wau concerning adoption of a native child and native labour.
- Friday 11th Visited Manki Village. Inspected village and discussion with natives.
- Saturday 12th Various natives visited camp and some time in discussion of various matters, particularly coffee planting in the area.
- Sunday 13th Preparation of patrol gear. Some carriers reported in during afternoon and word sent that remainder would arrive in the morning.
- Monday 14th Some delay waiting for carriers. Departed 0840 and arrived Ikiua R.H. 1500. Actual walking time about four hours, but slow progress with carriers. Track good with little climbing.
- Tuesday 15th Departed Ikiua 0700. Approximately five hours actual walking time to Kobakini R.H. but carriers still rather "soft" and required frequent rest periods, arriving approx. 1500.
- Wednesday 16th Discussion with local natives. Apparently most villages in the area involved in big initiation ceremonies, and few people seen. Word sent for all to appear for census tomorrow. Food supply appears good.
- Thursday 17th Census check of Kobakini, Komagowata and Anggaie. Visit by natives who advise that a rest house under construction at Iagobei is not yet completed. People advised that patrol would delay departure from Kobakini for several days to allow completion. Also gave opportunity to obtain local knowledge from natives and two European Missionaries living at Kobakini.
- Friday 18th Visits by several Lulusia and other natives from the area to be patrolled. Discussion on various matters. Two carriers reported sick, one probable pneumonia treated with penicillin.
- Saturday 19th Visited Anggaie Village and the New Tribes Mission nearby. Arrangements made to leave one carrier, not yet recovered, with Mission when patrol leaves.
- Sunday 20th Stand down.
- Monday 21st Departed 0730 and arrived Iagobei 0930. Census check of Hiakwata and Iagobei (formerly Simbianang) completed by 1630. Food plentiful.

Diary (cont.)

- Tuesday 22nd May At Iagobei. Discussions with local natives. Complaint by luluai that natives from the Langimar area are taking betel nut from bush areas belonging to the people at Iagobei. Food in plentiful supply.
- Wednesday 23rd Departed 7.50 and proceeded via Iakwata to Angeiwanga R.H. - about 1 1/2 hours walk. Rest house very good and obviously the result of urging by the native missionary (Lutheran) in this village. Food plentiful.
- Thursday 24th Census check of Angeiwanga and Pingsamunga during forenoon. Afternoon discussion and settlement of minor dispute.
- Friday 26th 40 minutes walk to Angabena which is at the foot of a cliff from which an excellent view of part of the area was of help in checking compass bearings and observations made on route. Census check during afternoon of Angabena.
- Saturday 26th Departed 0700 for Aseki. Stiff climb at Angabena and slippery track down to Aseki slowed carriers down considerably, and patrol did not arrive at Aseki until 1000. Afternoon spent investigating a possible airstrip site until interrupted by heavy rain.
- Sunday 27th Walked over strip site, which seems promising.
- Monday 28th Census check of Aseki forenoon. Work on airstrip site by carriers to clear enough undergrowth and light timber to allow some measurements and gradient check.
- Tuesday 29th Further work on airstrip site, gradient and length measured, approaches checked.
- Wednesday 30th Departed 0745 and arrived Oiwa 0930. Track good though grades steep. Census check of Oiwa during afternoon.
- Thursday 31st Some items of patrol equipment left in care of Oiwa luluai, who appears very friendly and pro-government. Remainder re-distributed among carriers to lighten loads.
- Friday 1st June Leaving the carriers with the main body of police to follow proceeded with one constable to cross Kukukuku Range to Menyamya. Five hours in uninhabited (except for occasional hunters) forest country to the end of the road being built east from Menyamya under supervision of native police. Thence four hours to Menyamya, arriving 1500. Carriers arrived 1830.
- Saturday 2nd June Discussion with A.D.O. Menyamya. Work commenced on interim report to P.O. Lae on possible airstrip and station site at Aseki.
- Sunday 3rd Stand down.
- Monday 4th Public holiday.
- Tuesday 5th Completed report.



Wednesday 6th June Interpreted for Supreme Court sitting at Menyamy.

Thursday 7th Prepared patrol stores for departure.

Friday 8th Departed 0800 and arrived Sikwong 1200 with carriers. Remained overnight.

Saturday 9th Returned to Oiwa by slightly different route, which proved to be no better than the first. Travelling with carriers approximately nine hours walking time on bad tracks.

Sunday 10th Stand down. Weather very wet and cold.

Monday 11th Departed Oiwa 0800. Road very poor for first hour or so, but improving towards Aiuwa, which was reached at 1010. Word sent for people to appear for census tomorrow. Food plentiful.

Tuesday 12th Census check of Totokiau (Ame) and Aiuwa. Small group of people from Umdanna asked for a census book. These people thought to have been included with main Aiuwa group, but had kept out of the way until they heard rumours about a station at Aseki. They lay claim to land in that area and do not want to miss out on any possible land deal.

Wednesday 13th Ninety minutes off a reasonably good track to Peiyu. Census check in afternoon.

Thursday 14th One hour to Peisu. Rain during forenoon and continued during afternoon. Food less plentiful here and of poorer quality than formerly seen.

Friday 15th Census check of Peisu. This census book includes some names of men who were visiting Peisu at the time of the original census, but no attempt made to alter the book as they are from nearby and are not included with any other group which has a census book.

Saturday 16th Seventy five minutes to Aringi. Census check during afternoon. Food plentiful and of good quality, and luluai appears very anxious to be helpful - rather a pleasant change from most others.

Sunday 17th Stand down.

Monday 18th Departed Aringi 0730. Arrived Wangala 0900. This hamlet only recently built by a small group who decided to meet the patrol and get a book. Fortunately a few new books were carried and they were given one. Apparently they are only part of a group, the remainder of whom are not included in any census or have lined with Windowi. Another hour to Windowi. Census check and discussion.

Tuesday 19th One hour to Keki on reasonably good track. Census check during afternoon. Food plentiful and people friendly.

Diary (Cont.)

Wednesday 20th June Walking ahead of the patrol with one constable four hours to Titauwoti, via Angabena and Pingemunga. Carriers approximately six hours. Food plentiful. Discussions with luluai and people.

Thursday 21st Census check of Titauwoti. Departed 1100 and arrived Kamiagaga 12.15. People told to appear for census tomorrow. Heavy storm with strong winds and some hailstones during afternoon. Food plentiful.

Friday 22nd. Census check of Kamiagaga, Megawianga, Kanakaimagi. Rumours heard of some kind of trouble at Dumaua.

Saturday 23rd Passed through Hokineiva and Paiwini to Dumaua. Three police and one local native sent into village before daylight to arrest reported law breakers. One arrest made immediately and another man arrested during forenoon. Trouble less serious than at first reported, but seriously injured woman appeared to be in need of expert medical assistance, so decided to return immediately without a census check of the four remaining villages with census books.

Sunday 24th. Via Paiwini, Hokineiva to Kobakini. About seven hours for carriers.

Monday 25th Patrol with N.C.O. in charge departed 0200 to avoid travelling during the heat of the day in the Slate Creek area. Self and one constable departed Kobakini 0725, arrived Slate Creek settlement 1400 a few minutes in front of slow moving patrol.

Tuesday 26th Runner to Bulolo requesting vehicle to transport patient and self to Wau.

Wednesday 27th Inspector Allen, R.P.&N.G.C., arrived with landrover and provided transport to Bulolo. Carriers paid off and police put to work to build police barracks in vicinity of a house recently bought by the Administration from Gold and Power, the gold mining company now operating at Slate Creek. Self and patient to Bulolo.

---



INTRODUCTION The patrol moved as slowly as possible to allow the writer to gain as much local knowledge as could be gained on the people and topography of the area so as to make easier the subsequent siting of a station, airstrip and, ultimately, roads suitable for vehicular traffic.

The attitude of the people was a little better than I had expected, although still far from good, and there were no incidents indicating active hostility.

NATIVE AFFAIRS The people of the upper Watut, seen between Slate Creek settlement and One Tree Hill, and those of the Kapau River are of the same main cultural group. Customs and clothing only appear to differ in so far as they have changed after contact with outsiders to the east.

There is a good deal of inter-marriage and consequent visiting about between the upper Watut and the less sophisticated people of the Kapau, and I was a little surprised to discover that patrol carriers from the Watut had relatives who were fairly well known to them as far down as Aseki and Oiwa.

The Watut people say that they came from the area referred to as the "Hamdei" which is somewhere south-west (roughly) of Aseki. As far as I could discover there is no actual village or specific area named "Hamdei". In Menycrya I heard the name used to indicate the people and places south and east of Katanga, which is about ten miles south of the station, though none of these groups referred to itself as being of Hamdei.

One possible explanation, which is nothing more than a theory based on ideas and impressions gained from natives, is that the people who started the migratory drive up into the Kapau and over into the Watut came from a place called Hamdei. Thus they would refer to the place left as "Hamdei", and after a few generations the name has remained but without specific knowledge of the actual area. I was told that there is an area (i.e. a piece of land) named Hamdei which was once the site of houses and gardens but from which the people have shifted, but my informant knew this only from hearsay and could hardly be regarded as reliable.

The matter is not of great importance, but is mentioned in order that subsequent visitors to this area will not be confused by reference to the "Hamdei" people or village. I noticed that in one earlier report reference is made to "the village of Hamdei". Obviously the people to the north-east told the officer concerned that that was the name of the village, and they would not have intended to mislead him, but this could lead to a good deal of confusion when trying to locate a particular place "near Hamdei" for instance, and a man said to be "from Hamdei" could belong to any one of dozens of places.

Names of villages and settlements in this area are not connected, in most cases, with names of groups inhabiting them. As far as I could ascertain the name is always the name of the land, so that if a group changes its location it also changes, in a sense, its name. When asked they said that they had no clan or group names. This may not be strictly correct, but longer contact and more detailed investigation would be necessary to discover any better means of group identification than that of locality.

Unfortunately village sites\* frequently change, and the old name, which of course refers then to land no longer occupied, has little meaning when applied to people. Thus at Aimbianang, which appears in the earlier census, there is no longer a village, as the people have almost all moved to Iagobei. This has certain advantages in mapping, as the names do not change position as where clan or group names are used, but it often happens that a particular name no longer has any significance as far as a village is concerned. Aimbianang, the village quoted, has been changed to Iagobei in the census.

Around Kobakini and the head of the Kabu Rter nearby the people are fairly settled, and the possibility of any real fighting or raiding is very slight indeed. However they are still very unsophisticated, in spite of the increasing number of young men going out to work, and will for some time require careful handling. Excitable, suspicious and with little understanding of us they are not of a type likely to be easy to administer, and the mountainous country makes effective control difficult.

Down near the Papuan border the people are probably little different to what they have always been. They have heard of the "Government" of course, and most have seen patrols, but they are little affected by this except, possibly, in the actual presence of a government party.

The people of Aseki are in an intermediate stage, as although "Pax Britannica" may be a reality in the presence of a patrol it is a very uneasy peace. They know enough about us to have a fair amount of fear and respect for our power, but unless we are near they are likely to forget. In any case they have been left to manage their own affairs so long after learning about the government that unless there is a patrol actually present they apparently feel they have little to worry about from us. Even if we do take notice the most their experience has lead them to expect is an attempt to apprehend the culprits - a most difficult task if against public opinion - and they no doubt bank on the officer eventually wearying of the business and leaving for his distant station again.

Mr Haviland's patrol of a few months ago, during which several arrests were made and some escapees recaptured, had the effect of demonstrating what we could do to enforce conformity, and I took the opportunity to point out that this was just a beginning and that they must accept the fact that they are to have more effective government control in the future. The new system may not suit them at first but I told them I thought they would eventually realise the benefits, and in any case they had no choice and would only cause themselves unnecessary distress if they opposed us.

It is not likely that my speech making had very much effect, I think, as they are rather long on strong talk and bluff themselves.

---

\* I use this term loosely to indicate areas with existing houses and gardens, as there are few real villages, most groups consisting of a fairly loose knit community whose members regard themselves as being of the same group through ties of blood relationship or because of interdependence and long association. These groups live close to each other and co-operate in various activities, particularly for ceremonial activities and mutual protection.



In a brief interim report, forwarded through Menyanya during this patrol, the "out of sight out of mind" attitude of the natives was mentioned as a good reason for setting up a patrol post at Aseki. I feel that the mere presence (on a permanent basis) of an officer and police detachment would have a very great settling effect on the local population, and it would also help to gain local knowledge, as there are a large number of people who would be living in very close proximity to the station. Such knowledge gained by patrols, however observant an officer may be, is never so comprehensive as that gained from cumulative experience and constant contact over a long period.

Here, as in many areas, land is the subject of frequent quarrels which tend to result in violence and general unrest. The only solution is for each dispute to be fully investigated and cognizance taken of land type, population pressure and land requirements as well as claims of land rights. Of course any decision will be disapproved of by someone, and the only way to uphold a ruling is by threat of effective police action against offenders, and only if a station is nearby with records of such matters can this be done.

I am very reluctant to make any decision on a land dispute until I have spent some time in an area and acquired a good deal of background knowledge.

A land dispute was reported between Bagia and another section of the Aiuwa group. The names are of the land, and the political boundaries of the group are hard to ascertain. The people of Bagia are all included with Aiuwa as one census group because they at first appeared to be one political group, (i.e. to regard themselves as a single group with common land rights etc.) but it now appears that they are not - or that there are sub-groups with independent land rights.

The litigants delivered lengthy and rather heated orations which were little more than constant reiteration of claim of ownership of the "this land is mine and was my father's" type. They were told that I thought <sup>my</sup>hasty decisions on such matters unwise, as it could lead to inequitable division and increased dissatisfaction, and that therefore I would make no decision at that time. (The matter was only brought up after I had spent two days there and was already on my way to the next village.)

The land concerned did not appear to be particularly large or urgently needed by either group, so they were told to leave the matter in abeyance until the station was established at Aseki and to refrain from argument in the meantime.

Very few disputes of any kind were brought to the patrol for settlement, although I was careful to spend as much time as possible at each place so that they would have ample time to make up their minds to see me over any contentious or troublesome matter. This could be partly because Mr Haviland's patrol so recently covered most of this area, but I think the main reason is that the people do not yet accept - or even feel it necessary to pay lip service to - our system of organising and controlling society. I got the impression that with few exceptions they are not particularly anxious to have a government station in the area and would much rather be left to their own devices.

None of the groups seen was really unfriendly or hostile, but many seemed indifferent and rather unco-operative, so that it may prove difficult to arouse interest and enthusiasm in such projects as road building and agricultural improvement.

AIRSTRIPS Before starting this patrol I had the opportunity to fly over the area in a Qantas Beaver aircraft. The pilot was not very sanguine on the subject of building an airstrip anywhere in the area, but he said that he thought the approaches to Aseki were quite good, and should be quite suitable if a landing ground could be built.

There was also a place near the head of the Langimar River which had been marked as a possible airstrip site, and although this did not seem a very good place from an administrative point of view I had intended to have a look at it. However on checking through old patrol reports I found that Mr Wakeford, then A.D.O. Menyamya, had visited the area and found the strip site only 600 feet long. This is far short of what I thought, so I decided against what would be a wasted effort and did not visit the area, though I was within a few hours walk when crossing to Menyamya from Oiwa.

This left only Aseki, as at least three other officers have searched the upper Kipau area for a possible site without success and there ~~is~~ no other reasonably open valley near there which would appear to offer good approaches.

A report forwarded during the patrol gave details of gradient and length of the Aseki site. The gradient, which was measured at slightly less than one in twelve is not quite as steep as that at Wau, where the strip is open to a variety of aircraft from DC3 down. The length would be about 2000 feet with possibly another few hundred feet if that proved insufficient, though this addition would require more work than would appear warranted if the strip would come up to specification without it.

Clearing the timber would not be easy, even before levelling off the surface is considered, but it would take much less time and work than would a vehicle road reaching near enough to of any use in supplying a station here.

The approximate position of the site is blacked in on the sketch map beside Aseki Rest House.

ROADS At present there are made foot tracks, which have been kept reasonably clear, over most of the route followed by the patrol. Unfortunately, although some effort has been made to grade this track in places, most of the work has been done by natives without supervision, and the tracks could not be converted to vehicle roads.

Grades are frequently very steep with a clay surface which becomes very slippery in wet weather - and wet weather is a common state of affairs there - so that they are even difficult for pedestrians in places. However, even in their present state they are a considerable help to patrols, and walking times were much better than on the native pads sometimes used.

At the time of my visit the road from Menyamya had come to within roughly five hours walk of Oiwa, which is about two hours from Aseki, and is slowly extending through the rough Kukukuku Ranges. Progress is slow because of the heavy timber and broken terrain, but it seems likely that it will be quite close to Oiwa within a few months.

This Menyamya road has also been built without very much European supervision, and although the native police and local people have done a creditable job, again the grades are often far too steep.



This is particularly so south east of Sikwong, where the road climbs steeply into the ranges, but this can be re-routed later, and in the meantime the present track will take hours off the walking time between Aseki and Menyama when completed.

Walking without carriers I noted that the walking time between Oiwa and the end of the Menyama road (then approximately where the patrol route on the map branches on the return journey) was a good five hours, while the longer section between there and Menyama took only four hours. Carrier times for this trip were somewhat longer, taking a total of some 13½ hours from Oiwa.

Vehicle Road I did not attempt a survey, in the sense of working out and marking levels and routing, for a vehicle road through the area, but observations were made of the general lay of the land and thought given to possible routing through the exceptionally rough country west of Menhi.

From Slate Creek, which is connected by road with Bulale, there would be no great difficulty involved in building a road to Menhi, following the present foot track except for a few short sections at various points where the grade is steep. Menhi is the last village in the head of Slate Creek, just where the road starts to climb over the divide into the Kapau.

From there I favour a route which would cross the range south of One Tree Hill (the point marked 7000 on map) where there is a saddle on the main ridge, and thence down the eastern side of the Anggale Creek to pass just west of Hegeniwa and thence westerly to Aseki, either via Koki or Window. I have not walked over the area immediately southeast of Koki, but I gained the impression that a road could be put through there. This route would avoid the almost impossible ascent of the cliff, near Angabena, which runs some distance to the north west and south east across the route of the present track.

Building this road would involve considerable work, as the country is heavily timbered and much of the road would lie along the sides of ridges and around steep hills, which would mean many cuttings and potential land slips. Explosives would be very useful, if not essential, in some places because of the rocky outcrops. Numerous bridges would also be required, but the timber which makes road making difficult makes bridges much less of a problem, particularly as most of the creeks are narrow and steep sided.

Between Oiwa and Menyama the unfinished section lies, as mentioned earlier, through rough timbered country, but since it has already reached to over 7000 feet above sea level there is little climbing to be done. The difficulty here is in grading properly through ridges and gullies and it would be as well if an officer could spend some time here with a clinometer, or some other levelling instrument, and peg the actual route to be followed. This would take some time, as the nature of the country is such that rarely can much be seen from any one point and the native people who have some local knowledge are very poor and unreliable informants in the matter of grades and heights.

However it is suggested that time so spent would ultimately be of great benefit, as there would be no need for re-routing later if all grades were reasonably good in the original survey.

For administrative purposes the benefits of a road through this area are obvious, but at first view there appears little commercial justification for the undertaking. At present the area produces nothing worth hauling out and seems to have little agricultural potential.

However it may prove suitable for the extension of the timber industry, eventually, and it would seem likely that a road would increase the supply of labour from this area. There is a big population group there, even excluding those in the Menyaya area, and native labour is not overplentiful in the more commercially developed areas.

Also it may be that the only way open to most of these people for ultimately raising living standards and over-all per capita income will prove to be that of seeking employment in outside industries or in the administration. If that is the case the sooner they are brought under effective control and begin to fit themselves for such employment the better are their prospects for the future.

These people are close enough to know about us but are sufficiently inaccessible to be virtually uncontrolled. A road would greatly help in altering this situation and I would suggest that time spent on road building is at least as well spent as that spent on routine patrolling at this stage of development.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS A few of the villages in the area patrolled had been visited by census patrols on several occasions, and a patrol in 1954 had made initial census where this was not the case. However the number included in the census is still far from complete, as whole groups have hidden from patrols, and of those groups which have census books none is without its absentees.

The previous census check, mostly initial census, resulted in 3711 names being recorded, and the total has now reached 4192. The increase is almost entirely due to the recording of new names, as the births deaths and migrations almost balanced, as shown below.

Migrations out	28	Migrations in	3
Deaths	124	Births	145
	<u>152</u>		<u>148</u>
		New Names	486

not increase 482 \*

New names and the places where recorded are set out below.

KOMAGOWATA	3	m	2	f	Amo	3	m	-	f
Kobakini	1	-	-	-	Aliwa	24	-	23	-
Anggole	-	-	-	-	Umdanna	31	-	53	Initial census
Iagobei	13	-	14	-	Poiyu	14	-	7	-
Hiakwata	11	-	8	-	Peisa	20	-	19	-
Angeiwunga	38	-	46	-	Aringi	4	-	3	-
Pingmuaga	24	-	30	-	Iwatimna	5	-	3	-
Angabena	5	-	10	-	Wangala	21	-	13	Initial census
Aseki	13	-	11	-	Windowi	9	-	9	-
Ciwa	2	-	3	-	Koki	5	-	6	-

\* According to the two totals the net increase should come to 481, but apparently some error in calculating or entering has been made.



Because of the incomplete nature of the census it seems pointless to attempt to work out population density or probable trends (i.e. on child/adult percentages etc.) but at least it is obvious that there is a larger population group than superficial observation would lead one to believe, and the birth rate seems to be fairly high.

The houses are scattered and frequently concealed, the country is rough and timbered, and the people suspicious and rather unfriendly. Such conditions do not make for accurate census taking, and it will probably be years before any very accurate figures are obtained.

Apart from non-appearance of many people census work is a most trying task here, as there is a great reluctance to give names, and frequently wrong names are given and then forgotten by the time the next check is due. Names which translate as "the owner of such and such a pig" or "so-and-so's father" are common. Apparently real names are rarely used among themselves for fear of danger through supernatural agencies, so that even if the correct name is given it will not always be generally recognised. In any case noisy mastication of betel nut often interferes with the hearing of most of the people, as even young children chew almost continually with the mouth so full that it tends to overflow.

A good point to remember is that commonly women have given correct, or at least known, names. For this reason female names are often recognised when others are not, and I made it a point always to call wives' names with the husbands in the first instance.

There are probably at least a thousand names not recorded in the area in which census has been done, so that the total population is estimated at over five thousand there.

MAP A sketch map, drawn to the scale 1" equals 2 miles, accompanies this report. In order to show the approximate density of population black dots, one for each twenty five recorded names, have been marked on the map around the place where the people appeared for the census check. The census is far from complete and the hamlets scattered, so that this is not a very accurate indication of the disposition of native houses, but it helps to show the population at a glance without constant reference to census figures in the report.

Part of the river systems of the upper Langimar, Menyarya, the Kabu River and the upper Watut have been sketched in to show the relative position of the area with which the patrol was concerned. They have been copied from other maps and were not checked, except by casual observation, but they appear to be reasonably accurate.

No attempt has been made to enter all hamlet names or to mark symbolic representation of mountains, as these would tend to give overmuch detail on a map in which different colours are not used. Most of the place names are of those which have rest houses, and which are therefore gathering places to meet patrols.

These will probably remain fairly static and will serve to help locate other places (i.e. in relation to the rest houses) when dealing with natives from any of the small hamlets or garden sites in the area. House and garden sites are shifted fairly frequently within the areas occupied by each group.

MISSIONS Two Missions are operating in the area at present, the New Tribes Mission, which has two European representatives at Anggaie, and the Lutheran Mission, which has native evangelists in most of the main villages.

The native Lutherans are in a rather unenviable position, as most of them speak little or none of the language and their task with such people would not be easy at the best of times. As is usual with these evangelists they mostly aspire to positions rather like that of an unofficial mayor in the village, and even here one or two seem to have achieved some success in this direction. This is not their real purpose, but most seem straightforward enough and they were often able to assist the patrol by persuading people to appear for census and in providing fairly reliable local information.

The New Tribes Missionaries do not send out evangelists recruited from their converts, preferring to do all field work themselves, and they do not build churches. Meetings are held in the villages by the European Missionaries who visit villages within a few hours walk of Anggaie. Formerly they attempted to get established at Aseki, but the hostility of the people was such that they decided to withdraw. This was a wise decision, I think, as they thereby avoided the possibility of a serious upset.

From what I could gather the threats made by the people were of the type commonly addressed to patrols, and which I do not regard too seriously when a member of a strong party, but with two lone Europeans the people may have been tempted to follow up with more than verbal attacks. They (the Missionaries) do not appear to have done anything which should provoke an attack, and I think the reason for the trouble lay more in the nature of the people than in anything done by the Mission.

EDUCATION At present no schools have been set up in the area, and only three boys, all from near Kobakini, were reported as being at mission schools elsewhere. The schools referred to are native run establishments of rather a low standard which have been built in the Watut area to the east.

New Tribes Missionaries who are teaching in the Watut area will probably extend their activities to the Kapau in due course. They do not form central schools but work on a system of teaching in a particular village until a certain standard of literacy has been reached and then moving on to another. Not, I thought, a very effective system as education should be a continual sustained effort to be of much use, but their main object is to evangelise rather than to educate in any case.

I think it not at all unlikely that when the area has a government station there will be increased mission activity and possibly a school set up nearby, as one or two members of the Lutheran Mission have shown some interest in the area.



VILLAGE OFFICIALS As far as I could discover the luluais and tultuls in the Kapau are not official appointees, but most of them are influential men who have been unofficially appointed by officers patrolling the area or by Sgt. Angi, a native policeman who did a lot of work in this area.

I am not prepared to make any recommendations as yet, but there will be ample opportunity to get to know them better when there is a station in the area.

Most at least paid lip service to the patrol, though the man at Totokiau did not even appear. This particular man met the previous patrol, earlier this year, but apparently he kept away from me because I had been at Menyanya. Some time ago he was involved in some very minor trouble on the Menyanya side, and although in fact I understand he was little to blame and was no longer sought in that connection he did not realize this and was taking no chances.

At Aringi, Kamiagaga and Hokineiva the luluais seemed quite pro-government and the luluai of Oiwa, who was the only headman seen who seemed genuinely enthusiastic about the idea of a station, is also a pro-government man.

None of those seen understood what was expected of him, however, and I often felt that they regarded us as something of a nuisance for which they had no remedy and which they therefore tolerated. In any case few of them seemed to have very much control over their scattered, independantly minded fellows.

This state of affairs is only to be expected, at this stage, of course, and should improve with contact and consolidation.

At Titauwowa there was a complaint by the luluai that some of the people had been insulting and even threatening in their behaviour when he tried to get them to clear roads and prepare for the patrol. On investigation it appeared that the luluai was quite keen to make a good impression on the patrol, and had spoken sharply to some of those not giving him any help. He was not born in this village, however, having been driven out of the Oiwa area during fighting there some years ago, and this was brought up as an argument against him. He was told to go back to his own land, and various very insulting remarks were made about the government cap he wore. He had some supporters but a ~~big~~ large number were indifferent because he was a foreigner (though his wife belonged to Titauwowa) and the troublesome element made things difficult for him.

It was rather an unfortunate position, as I felt that it would not be advisable to allow the troublemaker to appear to have won out over him, but at the same time I think that he should not be in the position of luluai of this group. The people were told that any violence or threats would be punished, and that they should help the luluai follow instructions and advice given by officers. It was tactfully suggested that he would probably prefer to return to his own area, now that peace had been established, and to this he agreed, saying, in effect "I only came here because my wife's relatives invited me in the first place. I do not now want anything more to do with them."

Mainly as a "face" saving move, for he is undoubtedly keen and willing, it was then pointed out that until another man is appointed or the luluai goes back to Oiwa he was still the government luluai, and I would take a serious view of any further trouble.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

In the Kapua area no fowls were seen, pigs were not plentiful and even dogs were scarce. The scarcity of pigs may be judged from the importance of possum meat for ceremonial feasts. Before any big event there is large scale hunting for weeks, and the slain animals are often stored under small waterfalls formed by overhanging rocks to prevent them from decomposing. At this altitude these places are quite cold but even so I thought that after a month or so the meat was rather putrid. The people do not appear to mind, however, and eat it with obvious enjoyment.

Another system of keeping the kapul (possum) meat involved cooking or partly cooking the whole animal, from which the entrails but not the skin have been removed. The carcass is then hung in the roof over the smoky fire which is almost always burning in the houses and left until time for the feast. This also appears a rather unpalatable dish to me, but they regard it as a delicacy.

Bird life is fairly plentiful, and wild pigs are not scarce, but the people seem to have little success, particularly with the latter, in their hunting.

Gardens in many areas are reasonably good, except for the frequent need to build them on steep slopes, but so many of the people do not bother to start another garden until the old one is almost finished that there are periodic food shortages. These shortages are not very acute, as they have sugar-cane, bananas and other secondary crops with which to carry on, but the sweet potato or taro, usually the former, which forms the bulk of the diet is sometimes almost completely lacking.

At the time of the visit only a few places seemed not to have an abundance of food. One of the few was Feisu, where only sugar cane and a few bananas were brought to us, and the people said that they were in a "between gardens" period.

The soil there is poor too, and the local people said that much of their land lacked "gris" (the nearest pidgin equivalent the interpreter could find to the word used) and would not grow large sweet potato. The topsoil was mostly of very little depth with a red unfertile clay underneath, so I was inclined to agree with them.

Throughout my notes taken during this patrol the words "rough", "broken", "a", "mountainous" appear several times on almost every page, and in fact I saw no flat land of any significant size during the whole of my time in the Kaper, so that I think the commercial possibilities of any sort of agricultural development are very small.

Apart from a few introduced vegetables around Kobakini and some other northeastern villages the main crops grown are sweet potato, taro, sugar cane, banana and pitpit, all of which seem, in most places, to grow rather better than I would have expected had I not seen the gardens.

There has been no attempt at cash cropping, as there is no market for anything produced, but a returned labourer from near Kobakini did inquire about obtaining some coffee seeds.



HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Generally speaking the health of the people seen seemed reasonably good, although scabies and similar minor skin complaints were common. No attempt was made to force the people to have medical treatment, but it was made clear that we would help them if they came to us. One man with very bad yaws requested treatment when the patrol was at Windowi and was given penicillin injections. On being invited he accompanied the patrol after we left his village, apparently quite pleased with the quick results and needing no urging to do so, so that the treatment could be continued.

At Aringi nearly a third of the people seen were suffering from some sort of eye complaint. The same condition was seen elsewhere, but nowhere else was such a large number affected.

It had the appearance of a severe form of conjunctivitis, and with the worse cases the sufferer usually kept the eyes half shut, as if the light bothered them, and the eyelids and lashes were clogged with pus.

I have discussed this with the Medical Officer at War, and he has arranged for me to get suitable medical supplies for treating the complaint when I return to the area.

The number of deaths recorded is high. Records are very imperfect, as the census is far from complete, but 124 deaths were recorded out of a group of 2870 whose names were recorded approximately eighteen months ago. This is a high proportion, and it seemed to me that any of the people at all sickly or weak soon die, probably of pneumonia or dysentery.

The high death rate is not surprising when the mode of living is considered. The climate is cold and wet, and house sites are commonly on high windy ridges. Housing is frequently most unsuitable, and the people expose themselves to conditions conducive to illness with a rather surprising indifference to physical discomfort. Many houses are weatherproof and quite well constructed, but the owner will often spend most of his time camping in an ill-made shack in a garden or hunting place. People often get well soaked in the frequent rain but continue to wear the damp clothes (usually only a bark cloak), and even when they use the better type houses, which are warmed by fires inside, the great variation in temperature to which they subject themselves in their going and coming probably does not help matters.

Food supplies are not always plentiful, and ideas of personal and community hygiene are not at all good. Many of the main villages now have latrines, but I suspect that in the absence of a patrol only a small proportion of the people live in these villages, and in any case provision of latrines is only part of the answer.

There are medical tultuls at Aseki and Kobakini, but neither appears to know very much. The Aseki man does not even speak pidgin, and from what I heard the Kobakini man rarely attempts much in the medical line even when he is in the village, which is about half the time.

CONCLUSION The patrol was moderately successful in that what appears to be a suitable airstrip site has been measured and marked. In the period between returning from patrol and completing this report information has been received that D.C.A. officials will inspect the site when sufficient clearing has been done to allow a proper inspection, and I am fairly confident that it will prove satisfactory for Beaver aircraft operation. Apparently there is no objection to the reported gradient and length, and the approaches are quite good.

In a fairly short space of time I expect to be returning to this area, and stores and equipment have been requisitioned for this purpose, so that within a few months we should know whether the airstrip is suitable.

*R. N. Desailly* P. O.  
(R. N. Desailly)





P.2

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-15		Over 15		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F	M	F	M	F
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45																																				
KOMI	19.6.56	2	4					1		1						2	1													14	40	14	39	2	34	2	26	35	38	44	152
TITAUWOWI	21.6.56	3	7					1								1	2	3	3											23	49	9	46	2	41	2.4	44	44	51	49	196
KAMIAGAGA	22.6.56	1	4			1		1	1			1	1			1	2			1										14	33	7	38		37	3	21	32	37	42	135
MEGANIANGA	"	3	2					1		2							1													13	17	5	25		21	2.4	25	12	21	26	85
KANAKIMAGI	"	4	4			1				1	2	1				2				1	1									12	28	5	34	1	37	2.3	28	17	34	40	123
TOTAL THIS PATROL		72	73	2	7	6	6	10	7	6	4	6	2	39	29			3	12	16	10					3		361	760	216	803	39	734	—	806	623	247	919	3360		
HOGENEIWA	3.12.54																													27	35	5	44	7	14	2.48	53	40	45	52	197
PAIWINI	9.12.54																													20	47	15	43	6	42	2.38	38	47	47	53	200
DUMAUA	"																													21	45	12	15	4	54	2.32	45	51	49	58	214
PASSARA	10.12.54																													28	45	7	52	6	50	2.39	51	42	51	62	221
TOTAL NAMES NOW RECORDED																										3		463	932	255	957	62	894	—	993	863	1039	1144	4192		

NOT CHECKED THIS PATROL



MENYAMYA

MAP TO ACCOMPANY REPORT OF A  
KAPAU RIVER AREA

SIRWOWE

LANGIMAR HEADWATERS

KUKUCU RANGES

ASEKI

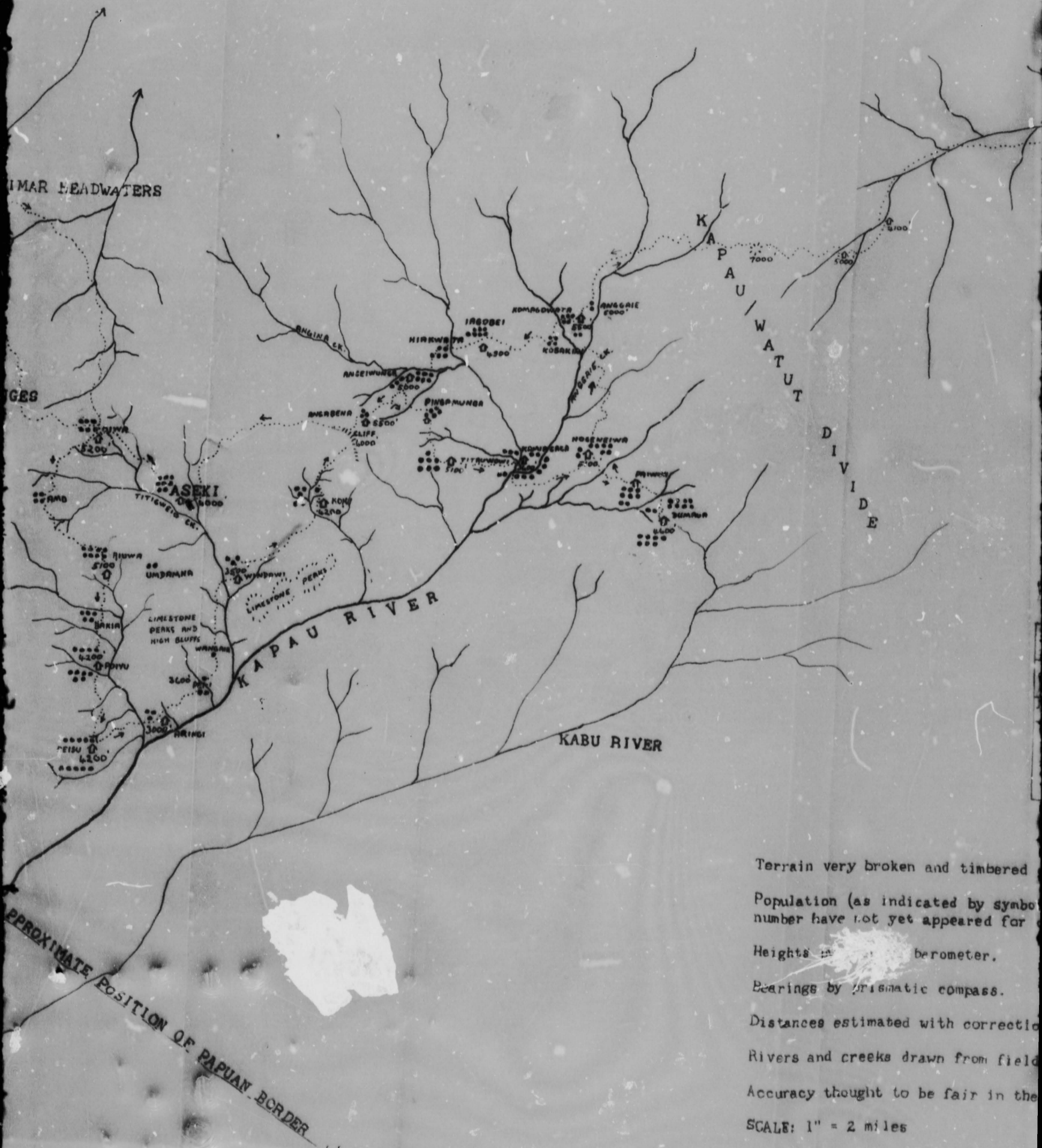
KAPAU R

APPROXIMATE POSITION OF PAPUAN BORDER



MAP TO ACCOMPANY REPORT OF A PATROL DURING MAY AND JUNE 1956

KAPAU RIVER AREA - WAU SUB-DISTRICT No 4-55/56

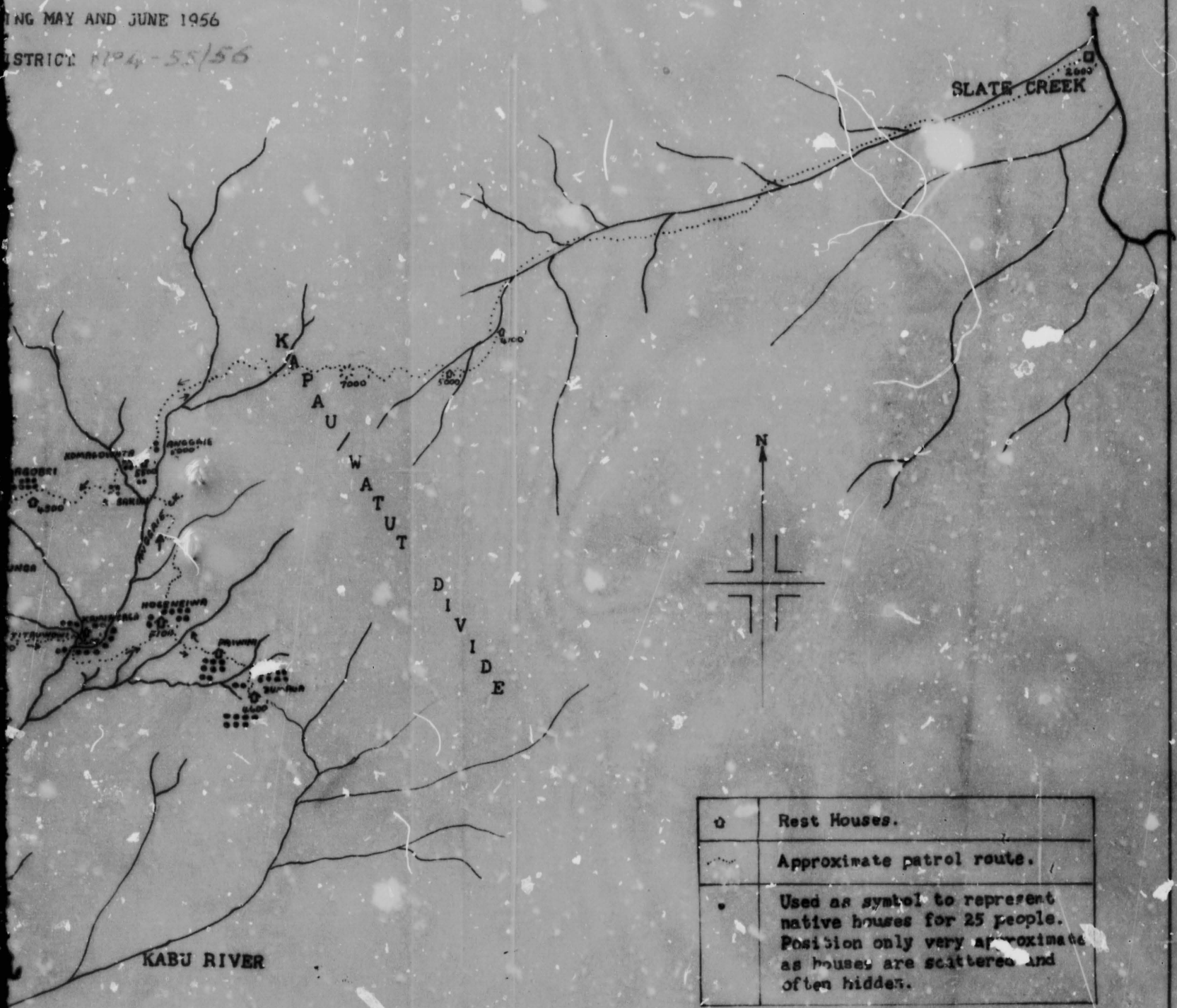


Terrain very broken and timbered  
Population (as indicated by symbol  
number have not yet appeared for  
Heights by aneroid barometer.  
Bearings by prismatic compass.  
Distances estimated with corrected  
Rivers and creeks drawn from field  
Accuracy thought to be fair in the  
SCALE: 1" = 2 miles



ING MAY AND JUNE 1956

DISTRICT 1194-55/56



○	Rest Houses.
⋯	Approximate patrol route.
•	Used as symbol to represent native houses for 25 people. Position only very approximate as houses are scattered and often hidden.

Terrain very broken and timbered over the whole area drained by the Kapau.

Population (as indicated by symbols) 4192 entered in books, but a large number have not yet appeared for census so probably exceeds 5000.

Heights by aneroid barometer.

Bearings by prismatic compass.

Distances estimated with correction by triangulation wherever possible.

Rivers and creeks drawn from field sketches.

Accuracy thought to be fair in the Kapau area.

SCALE: 1" = 2 miles

*D. P. Osailby*

# Population Register

Area Patrolled.....

STATIONS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M + F	
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of child bearing AGE		Child		Adults			
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M		F
	2	7						2		18	37	9	40	4	32	2.8	49	42	38	140	178
1		5						1		15	18	6	22	1	18	2.8	26	18	24	25	99
		4								3	16	5	14	2	15	2	12	15	13	17	61
		4								25	36	15	35	3	35	2.5	30	30	40	47	171
3	3	12								11	27	5	31	2	29	2	26	23	24	34	119
	1	9								20	45	17	60	5	50	2.4	57	52	48	67	233
		9								15	27	8	31	3	31	2.4	33	30	22	37	131
		1								10	12	5	11		17	3.2	23	18	19	19	80
		2								17	42	18	41	1	42	2.36	40	51	51	49	193
		3								17	33	14	32	1	27	3.15	44	34	34	38	153
		2								10	23	9	24	1	21	2.3	21	17	31	31	102
		5								34	74	15	77	4	72	2.5	75	66	84	88	318
										3	13	2	15		14	2.7	16	16	15	17	64
		5								26	36	13	56	3	52	2.3	61	42	70	67	245
4	4	2								32	64	10	66	2	58	2.3	63	48	77	75	265
		1								10	23	5	18	1	16	1.6	17	11	26	18	75
		1								8	16	4	19	1	18	2.1	21	10	17	20	69
										5	9	2	8		8	2.6	12	8	9	8	34
		3								6	22	6	17		16	2	16	15	24	21	79
		9								14	40	14	39	2	34	2	26	35	38	44	152
	3	8								23	49	9	46	2	41	2.4	44	44	51	49	196
		3								14	33	7	38		37	3	21	32	37	42	135
		1								13	17	5	25		21	2.4	25	12	21	24	85
	1	4								13	28	5	34	1	30	2.5	28	77	74	40	123
12	16	102						3		367	760	216	803	39	734		806	683	347	719	3360
										27	35	5	44	7	14	2.48	53	40	45	52	197
										20	47	15	43	6	42	2.3	38	47	47	53	200
										21	45	12	15	4	54	2.32	45	51	49	58	214
										28	45	7	52	6	50	2.39	51	42	51	62	221
										463	932	255	957	62	894		993	863	1039	1144	4192